



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-090
Wednesday
12 May 1993

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CONTENTS

12 May 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Nonaligned Meeting on Economic Ties Opens in Bali	1
Indonesia's Suharto Opens Meeting [Jakarta Radio]	1
Malaysian Minister on UN Economic Role [BERNAMA]	1
Iran's Velayati Addresses Meeting [Tehran IRNA]	1
Velayati Meets Foreign Officials [Tehran Radio]	2
Meeting Endorses North-South Talks [Jakarta Radio]	2
India Urges Cooperative Research Program [Delhi Radio]	2
Malaysian Minister on South Center Role [BERNAMA]	2
Canberra, Wellington, Tokyo Sign Tuna Agreement [Melbourne Radio]	3
International Whaling Commission Opens in Kyoto	3
Preliminary Meeting on Monitoring System [KYODO]	3
PRC Opposes French Sanctuary Proposal [KYODO]	4
Japanese Director Criticizes Pro-Whale Action [KYODO]	4
Annual Meeting Officially Opens 10 May [KYODO]	4
Environmental Groups Urge Ban Retention [KYODO]	5
Japanese Official Criticizes West's Attitude [KYODO]	5
Canberra Opposes Lifting Whaling Ban [Melbourne International]	6
Icelandic Official Urges Withdrawal From IWC [KYODO]	6
Norway Calls for Coastal Whaling Category [KYODO]	6
Sanctuary, Harvesting Formula on Agenda [KYODO]	7
Experts Divided Over Sanctuary Proposal [KYODO]	7
Solomon Islands Rejoins Commission [KYODO]	8
Tumen River Development Committee Meeting Opens [KCNA]	8
Article Views Project Status [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO 26 Apr]	9

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Reportage on Cambodian Peacekeeping Continues	11
Miyazawa Holds News Conference [Tokyo TV]	11
Miyazawa: Operations To Continue [KYODO]	13
Election Monitors Leave 12 May [KYODO]	13
Monitors To Receive Briefings [KYODO]	14
Miyazawa: Cease-Fire 'Intact' [KYODO]	14
Tokyo Trying To Assure Safety [KYODO]	15
Shots Fired at Fishing Boat in East China Sea [KYODO]	15

North Korea

Foreign Ministry Denounces UN Resolution [Pyongyang Radio]	15
Party Urges Fight Against U.S. 'Imperialism' [KCNA]	16
U.S. Stages 'Air Strike Exercise' 10 May [KCNA]	16
Daily: U.S. Has No Reason for Forces in South [KCNA]	17
U.S. Religious Group Urges Korean Reunification [KCNA]	17
Zimbabwe's Mugabe Begins Visit to Pyongyang	17
Arrives 11 May [KCNA]	17
Met by Kim Il-song [KCNA]	18
Visits Three-Revolution Exhibition [KCNA]	18
Attends Kim Il-song-Arranged Banquet [KCNA]	18
Kim Il-song on Nuclear Issue at Banquet [Pyongyang Radio]	19
Mugabe Speaks at Banquet [KCNA]	20
Mugabe Presents Gift for Kim Il-song [KCNA]	21

Mugabe Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il [KCNA]	21
Vice Minister, Zimbabwean Secretary Meet [KCNA]	21
Dailies Welcome Mugabe's Visit [KCNA]	21
Dailies Denounce South Criticism of Letters [KCNA]	22
KCNA: South Foreign Minister Should Resign	22
Reunification Group Issues Declaration on Unity [KCNA]	22
Dailies Denounce Japan's 'Comeback' Preparations [KCNA]	23
Envoy Presents Credentials to SRV Official [Pyongyang Radio]	23
Spring Rice Transplanting Enters Final Stages [KCNA]	23
KCNA Reviews 11 May Pyongyang Press	24
KCNA Reviews 12 May Press	25

South Korea

Reportage on UNSC Resolution on DPRK Nuclear Issue	25
Minister: Resolution To Pressure North [YONHAP]	25
Minister Views Possible Sanction Effects [YONHAP]	26
DPRK Envoy Speaks Before UNSC Vote [YONHAP]	26
Seoul Welcomes Resolution Adoption [YONHAP]	27
Ministry 'Reasonably Pleased' [YONHAP]	27
Seoul Considering 'Direct Talks' [YONHAP]	28
Minister Notes Sanction Conditions [YONHAP]	28
U.S., DPRK 'Reportedly' To Begin Talks [CHUNGANG ILBO 12 May]	29
Letter Said Written by North POW's Discovered [HANGYORE SINMUN 19 Dec]	29
President Meets U.S. Defense Official Perry [YONHAP]	29
Former U.S. Defense Secretary Arrives 11 May [YONHAP]	29
Seoul, Washington Agree on U.S. Troops in South [YONHAP]	30
Seoul To Decide on U.S. Base Location in June [YONHAP]	30
DLP Head: Seoul Studying Deferment [YONHAP]	31
DP Lawmakers Oppose Leaving Base [THE KOREA TIMES 12 May]	31
Seoul Publicizes DPRK Letters of Appeal [YONHAP]	31
Introduction of DPRK Goods on 'Steady Increase' [YONHAP]	32
Trade Minister Meets With New Zealand's Bolger [THE KOREA HERALD 12 May]	32
Vietnamese Premier To Arrive in Seoul 13 May [YONHAP]	32
Foreign Ministry Announces Consuls-General Meeting [YONHAP]	32
13-Day Strike at Hyundai Supplier Ends [YONHAP]	33

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Delayed U.S. Action on Bosnia Worries Minister [Kuala Lumpur Radio]	34
Mahathir, SRV Minister on Resolving Disputes [BERNAMA]	34
Feb Trade Surplus Rises by \$224 Million [Kuala Lumpur Radio]	34
Philippine Provinces Woo Companies To Invest [NEW STRAITS TIMES 8 May]	34
Companies To Build Auto Plant in Philippines [NEW STRAITS TIMES 8 May]	35

Cambodia

Sihanouk Message Stresses Peaceful Voting [Phnom Penh Radio]	36
PDK Denies Fight With FUNCINPEC [Radio VGNUFC]	36
Government 'Prepared for Combat' After Polls [AFP]	36
UN Boosts Security; Indian Peacekeeper Injured [AFP]	37
UNTAC Plans Fewer Polling Stations [KYODO]	38
Hun Sen Issues Statement on Election 11 May [Phnom Penh Radio]	38
Citizens Reportedly Kill UNTAC Official [Radio VGNUFC]	39
Radio VGNUFC Reports Uprising in Kompong Cham	40
Editorial Links FUNCINPEC, Khmer Rouge [Phnom Penh Radio]	40

Laos

Editorial Welcomes PRC Defense Minister Visit [Vientiane Radio]	41
Foreign Affairs Minister To Visit PRC 'Soon' [Vientiane Radio]	41

Burmese Government Delegation Arrives 11 May [Vientiane Radio]	42
Talks Held [Vientiane Radio]	42
Phong Saly Province Delegation Visits PRC [Vientiane Radio]	42
Daily Urges Improved International Economic Ties [Vientiane Radio]	42
New District Established in Savannakhet Province [Vientiane Radio]	43

Philippines

Bomb Explodes at Manila Train Station [Quezon City TV]	43
AFP Reports Second Bombing	43
Further on Bombings [Manila Radio]	44
New Press Secretary, Others Take Office [Manila Radio]	44

Thailand

Deputy PM Wants U.S. Compensation on Copyrights [BANGKOK POST 12 May]	44
Draft Software IPR Law Carries Stiff Penalties [BANGKOK POST 12 May]	45
Measures To Control Copyright Violation Approved [Bangkok Radio]	46
Ministry Wants Drug Patent Issue Resolved [SIAM RAT 12 May]	46
Army Chief on Cambodia; Meets SRV Official [THE NATION 12 May]	46
Toy Factory Burns; Owner To Face Action [Bangkok Radio]	47
Editorial: 'Life Is Cheap' [THE NATION 12 May]	47
'Tough Legal Action' Ordered [BANGKOK POST 12 May]	48
Hong Kong, Taiwan Connection Disclosed [THE NATION 12 May]	49

Vietnam

Ministry Accuses PRC Ship of Violating Territory [AFP]	50
VNA Reports Violation	50
Hanoi Radio Denounces Encroachment	51
Spokesman: Cambodian Border Not Negotiable [AFP]	51
Secretary Do Muoi Receives PRC Ambassador [VNA]	51
Labor Minister Visits Bulgaria, Signs Protocol [VNA]	52
Premier Reviews Anticorruption Efforts [Hanoi Radio]	52
Nguyen Van Linh Discusses Dangers of Negativism [Hanoi Radio]	53
President Promulgates Law on Imprisonment [NHAN DAN 24 Mar]	54

AUSTRALASIA

Tonga, Tuvalu Sign Fisheries Agreement [Melbourne International]	58
--	----

Australia

Additional Troops To Leave for Cambodia 15 May [Melbourne International]	58
--	----

Fiji

Gross Domestic Output Increases Almost 3 Percent [Melbourne International]	58
--	----

New Zealand

Banker: Country 'Haven' for Crime Rings [Melbourne International]	58
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Papua New Guinea

Army Disciplined To Avoid Conflict With Solomons [Melbourne International]	58
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Nonaligned Meeting on Economic Ties Opens in Bali

Indonesia's Suharto Opens Meeting

BK1105081393 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] President Suharto has reiterated that the North-South dialogue should be treated as discussions among partners in efforts to solve global problems. The dialogue should be conducted on the basis of a sincere feeling of interdependence, common responsibility and mutual benefit. Both sides should clearly state each other's stand on the problems, and discuss them wisely.

President Suharto made the above statement when opening the meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement's [NAM] Standing Ministerial Committee [SMC] for Economic Cooperation in Denpasar, Bali this morning. He said that the fate and interests of all nations, both the industrialized North and the developing South are closely related to one another. This is because while the South needed the North to provide a more conducive external environment for development, the North would find it difficult to sustain economic growth without stability and adequate development in the South. According to President Suharto, on the other hand, should the developing nations in the South fail to achieve their development targets, the industrialized North would also find it difficult to maintain their economic growth without stability and development in the South.

President Suharto also told the meeting that he is determined to eradicate poverty in developing countries, which is one of the main objectives of this meeting.

In view of this, representatives from NAM member nations attending the SMC meeting have been encouraged to treat the economic issues as the main agenda at the NAM summit in Algeria. They had also made economic cooperation as a priority issue at the 10th NAM summit in Jakarta.

Within his capacity as the chairman of the NAM, President Suharto has held consultative talks with leaders of NAM member countries to identify main priority issues for further actions that should be included under the agenda of economic issues at the next meeting.

Malaysian Minister on UN Economic Role

BK1105101393 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0354 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Denpasar, May 11 (BERNAMA)—The Non-aligned Movement (NAM) will study the possibility of holding a world summit on international cooperation and social and economic development, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Monday. He said the proposal would be discussed by the NAM Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation at its three-day meeting which begins Tuesday in Nusa Dua, near here. In this connection, NAM would discuss the

role of the United Nations in cooperation for development, he told reporters on arrival here.

Abdullah is leading the Malaysian delegation to the meeting. Malaysia is one of the 37 member countries represented on the committee. He said the committee, meeting for the first time after the NAM summit in Jakarta last September, would focus on promoting South-South cooperation. We view South-South cooperation in development and economy as the most important approach for South countries in the post-cold war era, he said. However, Abdullah said NAM should continue to foster political cooperation to represent the views of South countries, especially on issues that exerted pressure on them.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the meeting was expected to enhance economic cooperation among South countries and also between the North and South. The meeting was NAM's first major step towards giving meaning to the decisions reached at its summit, he said.

Abdullah said the meeting would discuss the formation of an eminent experts group on development for making practical recommendations and approach in the economic and social fields. The meeting was preceded by the senior officials' meeting. The meeting will also be attended by 35 NAM member countries which are not in the committee, 23 observer countries, and 20 guest countries.

Iran's Velayati Addresses Meeting

LD1105133393 Tehran IRNA in English 1249 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Tehran, May 11, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Tuesday said that the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) is faced with many new challenges, including a new momentum of revitalization of north-south dialogue. Velayati speaking at the second meeting of the standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation of NAM in the Indonesian island of Bali regretted maldistribution of economic activities and opportunities in the world. He said as a result of maldistribution of economic activities and opportunities, the richest 20 percent of the world population receives 82.7 percent of the total world income, while the remaining 80 percent get only 17.3 percent.

Velayati expressed concern over the policy of certain developed countries in obstructing transfer of technology to developing countries in pursuit of their political ends. Such measures, he said, constitute serious impediment to the enjoyment of the right to have access to technology, and endanger the development process of the south.

Thus, the movement should take a concerted approach in rejecting any restriction in transfer of technology, based on political considerations, Velayati added. "The world has experienced unprecedented changes which have brought about numerous challenges. Today's world

is more interdependent than ever before," he underlined. "These changes and the ensuing challenges intensify the need for more concerted action among the members of the movement to promote international cooperation."

Velayati continued that the members attending the session should seize the opportunity to renew their call for a overhaul in the current international economic environment. "This can be attained through revitalization of the north-south dialogue." Concluding his speech he referred to attempts made to resume the dialogue and said that it should be aimed at creation of a just, equitable, and predictable international economic environment, in which the aspiration of any nation for prosperity and development is attainable.

Velayati Meets Foreign Officials

LD1105201593 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1930 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] India's minister of state for external affairs, North Korea's foreign minister, and Pakistan's commerce minister had separate meetings with Mr. Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on Tuesday evening in Bali, Indonesia.

During these meetings, which were held on the fringe of the second meeting of the permanent committee of the foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM], talks were held on expansion of bilateral economic ties and ways and means of making the NAM more active. They also discussed topics currently on the agenda of the meeting.

Meeting Endorses North-South Talks

BK1105133193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement (NAM) Standing Ministerial Committee [SMC] meeting on economic cooperation in Bali this evening agreed on the agenda that was put forward by senior officials. Here is a detailed report on the first day of the meeting by Budi Harjo, RRI [Radio Republik Indonesia] Denpasar station correspondent.

[Begin Harjo recording] Apart from agreeing to the agenda that was prepared by senior officials at the preparatory meeting, the SMC meeting also completed work on item six concerning revitalizing North-South dialogue. Speaking to newsmen tonight, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who chaired the SMC meeting, said that all 27 speakers who responded to President Suharto's opening statement expressed their support after an exchange of views. The position on North-South dialogue, which is related to economic development as stipulated in the draft communique, was well accepted. This covers development funds, investment, foreign debts, monetary affairs, international trade, commodities, science and technology, and environmental development. He said that all 27 speakers supported President Suharto's intention to speak at the Tokyo G-7 summit within his capacity as the

NAM chairman. They proposed that President Suharto's intention to speak at the Tokyo summit and their support be reflected in the final document of this meeting in Bali because President Suharto's opportunity to meet the G-7 leaders marks the beginning of the process of North-South dialogue. [end recording]

India Urges Cooperative Research Program

BK1205095093 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] India has suggested a program of cooperation among developing countries in research and commercial development of their genetic materials, solar energy, and biotechnology. Speaking at the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] meeting in Bali, in Indonesia today, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr. R.L. Bhatia, said the developing countries have a rich reservoir of genetic materials. The minister said that these countries are not taken seriously because of lack of cooperation among them.

Malaysian Minister on South Center Role

BK1205104893 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0958 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Denpasar (Bali), May 12 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The South Centre in Geneva may assume the role of an expert institution to reinforce the negotiating process of developing countries in North-South dialogues. Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said here Wednesday the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) was thinking of assigning the centre such a role. It now assists in providing information, views and analyses on economic and development issues to be raised at such dialogues.

Developing countries were aware that the success of the dialogues depended much on how prepared they were before starting the talks, he said before leaving for home. We must be prepared not only to rebut the arguments of the North but also convince them on any issue that we raise, he said.

Abdullah, who led the Malaysian delegation to the conference of NAM's standing ministerial committee [SMC] for economic cooperation, said south countries need to have their own specialist institution because of the increasingly complex international economic relations. Unlike before, thorough preparations and greater expertise were required to deal with current economic issues, Abdullah said.

He said they could no longer depend on secretariat of international organisations for background analyses and recommendations on development-related issues. The South countries have to expand their research and negotiation capabilities in economic affairs, he said. Abdullah said South countries should have their own institution similar to the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) of the North.

The SMC Wednesday began deliberating on South-South cooperation which is one of the three main topics on the agenda for the three-day conference. The others were on the United Nations' role in international economy and development and the re-launching of North-South dialogues.

Abdullah said after discussing North-South dialogues Tuesday, the SMC agreed to concentrate on a seven-point resolution to be raised at North-South dialogues. They pertain to a development fund, investments, finance, debts, international trade and commodity, knowledge and technology and the environment.

Abdullah said Malaysia related to the conference her experience in overcoming problems in repaying yen credit following the appreciation of the Japanese currency. He said NAM member countries could emulate Malaysia by turning foreign debts into equity investments of the loaning country in a particular project and by rescheduling repayment.

Abdullah said the debt problems of the developing countries were closely dictated by the actions of the developed countries, such as the G-7, which were very influential in determining the rate of the world's major currencies. As such, Abdullah added, the North-South dialogues should be used to settle these problems.

Canberra, Wellington, Tokyo Sign Tuna Agreement

*BK1205115393 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0803 GMT 12 May 93*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Japan's unwillingness to give up commercial whaling has raised the eye of governments and conservationists alike at this week's meeting of the International Whaling Commission. But at the same time, Japan has signed an international agreement with Australia and New Zealand to limit the catch of severely depleted Southern Blue Fin Tuna stocks. Gordon Taylor has more.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] The Blue Fin convention is in stark contrast to the vitriolic debate presently occurring in Kyoto, Japan, over commercial whaling. There, Japan has been painted very much as if they [words indistinct]. But, under the Blue Fin Treaty, Japan has agreed to strict global quotas on the catch and to the setting up of a commission for the conservation of Southern Blue Fin Tuna. The commission will manage the fishery. This cooperative and global approach to fisheries management is novel and Australia's tuna industry says the agreement is exceptional. It expects the treaty to ensure the industry's longterm viability. President of the tuna boat owners association (Brian Jeffery) says the agreement is far better than expected.

[Jeffery] It's indeed a strong legal framework, it's the framework that imposes quotas on the three countries. It's a framework that gives to some indication that Japan

may be prepared to impose import restrictions on those catches in the world who are not members and refuse to accede to any quotas. From those two points of view, it's much, much stronger than we ever thought. What we were looking at one year ago if we were going to reach an agreement at all, it's really a very loose arrangement which was probably made better than the current arrangement, again, the latest accord.

[Taylor] The agreement is unique because it acts to conserve fish stocks on the high seas which are not under the jurisdiction of any particular country. Two factors explain the participating countries' willingness to sign. Firstly, the Southern Blue Fin is used to produce Sashimi Tuna for the Japanese market. Sashimi occupies a unique position in Japanese culture and cuisine. It has an awesome image in Japan. One fish can bring several hundreds of dollars. The Japanese want to protect this fish at all costs. Agreement was spurred on by the serious depletion of the species. From the western Australian coast to Port Lincoln in south Australia, Bass Strait, and around (Port Eden) in New South Wales, tuna stocks were dangerously low. [end recording]

International Whaling Commission Opens in Kyoto

Preliminary Meeting on Monitoring System

*OW0705131893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT
7 May 93*

[Text] Kyoto, May 7 KYODO—Countries opposed to whaling raised objections Friday [7 May] over the proposed scheme for monitoring of infringements of international regulations if commercial whaling operations are allowed to resume. Differences over the proposed oversight system surfaced at a preliminary meeting of delegates at the International Whaling Commission (IWC) meeting in the Japanese ancient capital of Kyoto.

Delegates from antiwhaling countries, including the United States and Britain, told an IWC Technical Committee subcommittee dealing with infringements of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling that they want stricter conditions applied to the monitoring. Under the proposed monitoring system, observers and inspectors on whaling fleets would report any infringements of regulations.

Norway and Japan have indicated they wish to resume commercial whaling of species which are not threatened with extinction. Norway has said it is ready to accept international observers from antiwhaling countries on 90 percent of its whaling fleet. But at Friday's subcommittee meeting, antiwhaling nations demanded that observers be on all Norwegian whaling ships and that inspectors from whaling countries meet strict qualification standards. Britain also queried the secret sale of whales caught in nets off Japan's Ishikawa and Toyama Prefectures, requesting an explanation from Japan, but the Japanese side countered that Britain should clarify

what it defines as actions in contravention of the convention. The subcommittees conclude their deliberations Saturday [8 May], but many of the issues discussed will be raised again during the May 10-14 main IWC meeting.

Meanwhile, a source at the Fisheries Agency said as many as eight countries have indicated they will oppose a French proposal for discussion at the meeting of a whale sanctuary in Antarctic waters south of 40 degrees south latitude. The source said this will make it difficult to adopt the proposal which France foreshadowed at last year's IWC meeting in Glasgow, Britain. Any proposal must have a three-quarters majority of the some 30 parties to the convention if it is to be adopted at an IWC meeting. "At this point, there are seven or eight countries indicating they will oppose it, and if you take into account that there will be some who'll abstain, then its adoption seems difficult," the source said.

PRC Opposes French Sanctuary Proposal

OW0805075393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] Kyoto, May 8 KYODO—China has voiced opposition to a French proposal for a sanctuary banning whaling in much of the Antarctic Ocean, a Chinese Government official said Saturday. Zhuo Youzhan, government representative to an annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), told KYODO News Service it is premature to vote on the sanctuary proposal when the IWC scientific committee is split over the issue. A 39-member IWC general meeting will start Monday for a five-day session.

Of the less than 30 countries attending the Kyoto meeting, a total of six nations, including Japan, Norway and Dominica, oppose the French plan, according to Japanese Government officials. Under the convention, a decision can only be made if three-fourths majority of those members vote in favor.

"The French initiative contains wide and complicated problems. China's basic stance is a combination of active preservation of whales and their reasonable utilization," Zhuo said. Last year, France proposed designation of the Antarctic Ocean south of the 40th parallel as a sanctuary, but the discussions were carried over to the 1993 annual meeting. Agreeing with Japan's position that hunting of nonendangered species be resumed, the Chinese official said China supports a Japanese request that limited coastal whaling, which calls for a quota of 50 minke whales as an emergency relief measure, be approved.

Japanese Director Criticizes Pro-Whale Action

OW0905095893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] Kyoto, May 9 KYODO—Japan's member of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) on Sunday criticized Western-oriented environmentalist drives for forcing on others their belief that not a single whale

should be killed. Kazuo Shima, deputy director general of the Fisheries Agency, urged a review of environmental campaigns that enshrine whales as sacred animals. "We should get rid of Western-oriented environmental drives," he said at a news conference.

Calling for rational use of surplus resources, Shima blamed some environmental groups for forcing on others their belief that not a single whale should be killed, which he said could confuse the IWC's annual meeting starting Monday. Shima said it is Japan's responsibility to clarify the facts through research whaling.

He also urged a review of the moratorium on commercial whaling, saying the IWC should keep its promise to examine the ban through comprehensive assessment of whale resources. "We should reconsider seriously how to associate with IWC" if the commission adopts an Antarctic whale sanctuary or continues delaying tactics in deliberating a revised management scheme to reopen whaling, Shima said.

Annual Meeting Officially Opens 10 May

OW1005020493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0116 GMT 10 May 93

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Kyoto, May 10 KYODO—The International Whaling Commission (IWC) opened its annual meeting in the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto on Monday [10 May], setting the stage for heated debate on the future of whaling, including a proposal to create a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic. During the five-day meeting, Japan is expected to press for the lifting of a ban on commercial whaling, but chances look slim for it to win the support from three-quarters of the 39-member commission that is necessary to overturn the edict.

More than 300 participants from some 30 member nations have gathered for the IWC's 45th general meeting, the first to be held in Japan since 1968. Attention is expected to focus on a French call to declare the Antarctic Ocean below the 40th parallel a sanctuary for whales.

The French proposal would effectively close the door to a resumption of commercial whaling by Japan. The proposal, made at the IWC's annual meeting last year, was held over for the Kyoto meeting because delegates were pressed for time and could not give it proper attention. There seems to be only a remote chance of the proposal being endorsed even this time, as the IWC's subcommittees are split over the issue.

Some nations with coasts below the 40th parallel, such as Chile, have indicated they object to the French proposal, because it would infringe on their 200-nautical mile (370-kilometer) economic zones. Japan contends there is no scientific basis for the sanctuary plan, Japanese Fisheries Agency officials said.

The officials said seven or eight nations have indicated they will oppose the French initiative. Another major

topic will be a revised management scheme (RMS) for a review of the moratorium on commercial whaling which took effect in 1986.

In 1991, the IWC's scientific committee estimated the minke whale population in the Antarctic south of the 60th parallel was at least 760,000, excluding those feeding inside the ice pack. Last year, the committee completed a draft specification of the revised management procedure (RMP), which is used to calculate safe catch limits from estimated whale populations.

The committee then reported as the most conservative evaluation under the RMP that about 200,000 Antarctic minke whales could be hunted in a century, or roughly 2,000 a year, without depleting their numbers. But antiwhaling nations argued that commercial whaling should not be resumed unless various conditions are met, such as having an effective inspection and observer scheme.

Japan, along with other whaling nations such as Norway, hopes that at the very least the RMS will be completed, to pave the way for resuming commercial whaling. The outcome is still uncertain, however, as some nations are calling for further improvements in ways to kill whales as an essential of the RMS.

Other key themes at the meeting will include Japan's research whaling in the Antarctic, humane killing, aboriginal and subsistence whaling, small coastal whaling, and hunting of smaller cetaceans such as dolphins and porpoises. Japan will try again to win approval for an emergency relief quota of 50 minke whales for its small coastal whaling operations, as in the case of the aboriginal and subsistence whaling granted for the Inuit communities in the United States and other countries. A similar request was rejected last year.

The IWC was organized in 1948 based on the international convention for the regulation of whaling, whose objectives as spelled out in the preamble are to conserve and rationally utilize whale resources and develop the whaling industry in an orderly fashion. The IWC's original members were 15 major whaling nations of the day—Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, South Africa, the former Soviet Union and the United States.

The present pro-whaling nations such as Japan and Norway are in a minority in the IWC and in an increasingly environmentally conscious world. Countries such as Australia, Britain, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States are leading the anti-whaling drive.

Environmental Groups Urge Ban Retention

*OW1005024393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT
10 May 93*

[Excerpt] Kyoto, May 10 KYODO—Two of the world's major environmentalist groups urged the International Whaling Commission (IWC) on Monday [10 May] to

maintain the moratorium on commercial whaling. The appeals from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Greenpeace came as the 39-member IWC opened its annual five-day plenary meeting in this ancient Japanese capital to debate the future of whaling.

The WWF and Greenpeace also called on the IWC member nations to support a French proposal to make waters south of 40 degrees south latitude a whale sanctuary. "The moratorium must remain in place and be supported by the adoption of an antarctic whale sanctuary," said Naoko Funahashi of Greenpeace Japan in a statement.

"Commercial whaling has always depleted whale stocks and always will," she said. "There is only one form of management that will allow depleted whale stocks to recover and prevent others from going into decline, and that is the commercial whaling moratorium."

WWF cetacean officer Cassandra Phillips said at a press conference, "Governments should use this opportunity to take a positive step toward protecting the Antarctic marine ecosystem." She said the WWF believes the sanctuary would allow the ecosystem to recover to its natural balance. [passage omitted]

Japanese Official Criticizes West's Attitude

*OW1005034493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT
10 May 93*

[Text] Kyoto, May 10 KYODO—Japan's farm minister expressed strong concern Monday [10 May] that some Western nations regard whales as sacred animals that cannot be hunted. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Masami Tanabu was speaking at the opening of a five-day annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in this ancient Japanese capital. "This is a matter of great concern," Tanabu said.

Tanabu stressed the need for each country to respect other nations' dietary habits and culture, based on scientific grounds, not emotional or political judgment. Japanese whaling advocates maintain that eating whale meat is a cultural tradition in Japan. The minister expressed the hope that the 39-member IWC will set a good precedent of using living marine resources in a sustainable manner, in a coming era of global coexistence.

At the 45th annual meeting, Japan will press for the lifting of a ban on commercial whaling. It is the first IWC meeting in Japan since 1968. Tanabu said at a press conference later he hopes to see a resumption of commercial whaling at this Kyoto meeting as almost all scientific grounds have been presented.

But with many nonwhaling nations joining the IWC, he said he doubts whether the organization is really interested in conserving and rationally using whale resources. The minister said it is important to manage fisheries for sustainable use of marine resources, not only in the case of whales but also tuna, squid and other fish, based on scientific data while avoiding indiscriminate hunting.

Canberra Opposes Lifting Whaling Ban*BK1005074693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Australia has reaffirmed its opposition to the lifting of the world ban on commercial whaling. Australia's environment minister, Ros Kelly, says she's confident that the ban won't be overturned during this week's meeting of the International Whaling Commission [IWC] in Japan. Australia supports a French proposal to declare a whale sanctuary in Antarctic waters south of 40 degrees [latitude].

Japan's delegate to the IWC has criticized Western nations for trying to save whales. The director of Japan's Fisheries Agency, (Kazuo Shima), says some environmental groups are forcing their beliefs that no whales should be killed onto others.

Japan is expected to demand at the Tokyo meeting that the six-year-old ban on commercial whaling be lifted so that it can resume hunting Minke whales.

Icelandic Official Urges Withdrawal From IWC*OW1005101193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT
10 May 93*

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Kyoto, May 10 KYODO—A French proposal for a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic Ocean may face political concessions to make it acceptable to more International Whaling Commission (IWC) members, a French Government delegate indicated Monday. Brigitte Sifaoui, a French delegate at the IWC's annual meeting, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that France is considering tabling a proposal for the establishment of a 50-year sanctuary with reviews every decade. She said the idea is not new since France withdrew the plan last year before discussing the duration and other details due to a lack of time.

Sifaoui said France will explain that the sanctuary is designed to complement the revised management procedure—a formula used to calculate safe whale catch limits—because any resources management procedure can make mistakes. The sanctuary idea would effectively close the door to the resumption of commercial whaling by Japan.

During the five-day annual meeting which began Monday, Japan is expected to press for the lifting of a ban on commercial whaling, but analysts said it appears unlikely that it will win support needed to overturn the edict. Voting on proposals designed as binding on members requires a three-fourths majority of countries at the meeting, while a simple majority can pass any resolution to put it on the minutes of the meeting.

More than 300 participants are attending the 45th meeting from some 32 member nations, of which 30 countries have voting rights. Senegal and Peru are not

permitted to vote at the meeting because they have not paid participation fees. Asked whether France will table its idea as a proposal or a resolution, Sifaoui avoided a direct answer, saying, "It's a mystery."

Sifaoui said a majority of the 39-member commission support the French initiative, suggesting the possibility France will put its idea to the vote as a resolution. The proposal has only a remote chance of being passed with three-fourths support at the Kyoto meeting as the IWC's subcommittees are split over the issue.

The United States, a leading antiwhaling nation, has indicated that the sanctuary proposal would be held up for more deliberation, and Chinese delegates have cited a lack of discussion on the issue. Some nations with coasts south of the 40th parallel also indicated they would object to the French proposal because it could infringe on their 200-nautical mile (370-kilometer) economic zones.

Japan contends there is no scientific basis for the sanctuary plan, Japanese Fisheries Agency officials said. The officials said seven or eight nations have indicated they will oppose the French initiative. An official of a government delegation from the Netherlands indicated it will be difficult for the French initiative to gain approval at the Kyoto meeting, because the number of its supporters is short of the three-fourths of those at the meeting.

Gudmundur Eiriksson, a legal advisor to Iceland's Foreign Ministry, who is at the meeting as an observer, criticized the U.S. for changing its policy and not supporting a resumption of commercial whaling despite scientific data which he said proves there are enough resources. He told a press conference he is "disappointed" with the U.S. declaration that it will never support commercial whaling, whether coastal or pelagic.

Gudmundur said he is concerned over the impact of the U.S. policy change on the IWC, describing it as an "anti-environmental approach." Iceland withdrew from the IWC in June last year, blaming the commission for functioning completely against its original purposes.

The IWC's objectives, as stated in the international convention for the regulation of whaling, are to conserve and rationally utilize whale resources, and develop the whaling industry in an orderly fashion. Either Norway or Japan should leave the IWC, because it is no longer a "reasonable organization," the former IWC commissioner told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Norway Calls for Coastal Whaling Category*OW1005134493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT
10 May 93*

[Text] Kyoto, May 10 KYODO—Norway has called for the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to establish a new category for "traditional coastal whaling" of minke whales, a Norwegian Government delegate to an IWC conference here said Monday. Jan Arvesen, special adviser

on polar affairs of the Royal Norwegian Foreign Affairs Ministry, told reporters after the first day of the IWC's annual meeting "Traditional coastal whaling in Norway in many respects has striking similarities to aboriginal and subsistence whaling" that is allowed for Inuit communities in the United States and other countries.

The Norwegian commissioner said the idea was based on five conditions—sustainable harvesting, a limited area and size, license for citizens and coastal states to participate, quotas calculated according to the revised management procedure (RMP), and proper supervision and control. Arvesen confirmed Oslo's decision last year to resume coastal whaling of minke whales in the North Atlantic Ocean, possibly by this year, based on quotas to be set by the RMP. The whaling will resume even if the idea is not adopted, he said.

He said Norway supports Japan's request for emergency relief allocation of 50 minke whales in its coastal waters, but denied making a similar demand. Arvesen said that Norway may withdraw from the IWC, but the decision will depend on the outcome of this year's meeting. "After the Kyoto meeting, we must again review our relationship with the IWC," he said.

Sanctuary, Harvesting Formula on Agenda

*OW1005134293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT
10 May 93*

[Text] Kyoto, May 10 KYODO—A whale sanctuary in the Antarctic, a formula for harvesting whale species and Japan's request for an annual quota of 50 minke whales are the major issues of this week's International Whaling Commission (IWC) meeting. The delegates, meeting at the Kyoto International Conference Center, voted Monday [10 May] to include them on the agenda for discussion and voting over the next four days of deliberations. Thirty of the IWC's 39 member countries have voting rights at the meeting.

In opening statements distributed at the 45th IWC meeting, pro- and antiwhaling nations stated their positions on these and other issues, with France and the United States leading the opposition to any resumption of commercial whaling. A statement by U.S. delegate Mike Tillman said the U.S. will not support a lifting of the international moratorium on whaling to allow for a resumption of commercial whaling, whether coastal or on open seas.

"We found no support among the American public or the U.S. Congress for resumption of commercial whaling," Tillman said. "The House of Representatives in February and the Senate just last week unanimously passed a resolution calling for continuation of the moratorium."

French delegate Daufresne de la Chevalerie said it is still too early to permit a resumption of commercial whaling because the moratorium "did not really enter into force until 1986." "In view of the biology of the species and

the collapse of the populations over the preceding decades, replenishment will clearly be a slow process," his statement said.

"That is why France considers it necessary to maintain the moratorium, if only by virtue of the principle of precaution," De la Chevalerie said. France, which wants the IWC to approve a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic, believes the proposal is commensurate with similar sanctuaries established for land species.

New Zealand delegate Ian Stewart said the IWC scientific committee's proposed revised management scheme, a formula for the sustainable harvesting of nonthreatened species, "does not provide adequate levels of protection." Stewart said New Zealand will "welcome and support" the French whale sanctuary proposal "which we regard as consistent with the current moratorium on commercial whaling."

But Ha Sung [name as received], a delegate from South Korea, indicated the country will not support the French proposal. "After carefully examining" the scientific committee's report on the French proposal, "the South Korean delegation believes that there is little scientific merit in the sanctuary," Ha said.

Hennk Fischer of Denmark said his country remains "open-minded" on proposals for sanctuaries and will "not exclude the possibility of special restrictions or sanctuaries" in the Antarctic, if they are based on scientific findings. A statement attributed to British Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Minister John Gummer said Britain "cannot even contemplate the lifting of the current moratorium on commercial whaling unless and until we are fully satisfied about the states of the stocks." The statement said this would require "full agreement on effective measures for their management, including a transparent and rigorous means for enforcement and inspection."

Japan and Norway, both whaling nations, have been lobbying for an easing of the ban on commercial whaling while fighting the French sanctuary initiative. Norway has said it will resume commercial whaling of minke whales despite the moratorium, citing scientific data that shows the minke whale population in the North Atlantic can sustain hunting.

Japan also maintains that small minke whales are numerous enough to allow a limited catch. The IWC imposed the moratorium on commercial whaling in 1986 but allowed some catches for research and scientific purposes. The IWC delegates are also expected to decide on holding next year's meeting in Mexico, the only country so far to indicate it wishes to be host.

Experts Divided Over Sanctuary Proposal

*OW1105064993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT
11 May 93*

[By Keiko Tatsuta]

[Text] Kyoto, May 11 KYODO—Differences among experts over a French proposal to create an Antarctic sanctuary for whales are likely to delay a plenary session at the International Whaling Commission (IWC) annual meeting, a Japanese delegation source said Tuesday. A working group on the sanctuary plan under the IWC's technical committee on Tuesday morning managed to finalize a report incorporating the different positions of IWC member nations on the issue, the source said. After the report is presented to the technical committee later in the day, the five-day annual meeting, which started Monday, is expected to hold a plenary session Wednesday to discuss the French initiative.

France has presented an amendment to its proposal, made last year, to designate Antarctic waters south of the 40th parallel as a sanctuary for whales. The amendment calls for a duration of 50 years for the sanctuary, with a review in 2003, a watering-down from the previously unlimited sanctuary plan.

The sanctuary proposal would effectively close the door to a resumption of commercial whaling by Japan. Japan would strongly oppose the French idea even with such an amendment because creating a sanctuary for whales "has no scientific ground," the source said. "I think France is trying to get more support for its detailed sanctuary plan, but will still face hard going," the source said.

France's proposal is regarded as having only a remote chance of success because it would need three-quarters of the total votes to become a binding IWC decision. A simple majority, however, can pass any resolution to be put on the minutes of the meeting.

There is a possibility that France will file its idea as a resolution, not a proposal, according to the Japanese source. About 300 participants from 32 member nations are attending the 45th annual IWC meeting. Thirty of the countries have a right to vote.

Solomon Islands Rejoins Commission

OW1205054493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Kyoto, May 12 KYODO—The Solomon Islands has rejoined the International Whaling Commission (IWC), boosting the body's membership to 40, an IWC Secretariat spokesman said Wednesday [12 May]. Analysts said the extra vote could be crucial when the conference debates a French proposal for a whale sanctuary in Antarctic waters, as the Solomon Islands is believed to oppose the sanctuary. Japan opposes the sanctuary proposal, which would require the support of three-quarters of the 33 countries with voting rights at the meeting.

A document obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE showed the IWC's Technical Committee adopted the French proposal by a vote of 13 to 8 with 10 abstentions on Tuesday, short of the three-quarters support necessary for a binding decision at a plenary session. France,

the United States, Britain and Germany were among the countries voting for the sanctuary, while Japan, Norway, Chile, South Korea and four other countries rejected it, the document said. Brazil, China, Denmark, Russia and six other countries abstained, it said.

The southwest Pacific Melanesian archipelago nation east of Papua New Guinea has a population of just over 300,000 and is a major exporter of fish. Japan is the largest purchaser of Solomon Islands exports. The spokesman said the Pacific island nation effectively joined the IWC on May 10, the day the IWC began five days of deliberations at its annual plenary meeting in the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto.

"They are now members," the spokesman said. He said the island nation rejoined on May 10 by depositing an "instrument of adherence" with the U.S. Government in Washington. "Unofficially, we heard about it last night when it was too late to do anything about it. We heard about it officially this morning."

The spokesman said the Solomon Islands has paid its IWC participation fees, allowing it full voting status at the meeting. The three-member Solomon Islands delegation had been at the meeting with observer status. The Solomon Islands had membership of the IWC from January 1982, but left in June 1990.

Tumen River Development Committee Meeting Opens

SK0905091493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)—The third meeting of the Program Management Committee [PMC] of the Tumen River Area Development Program opened here today.

The meeting will take up what had been discussed at working consultative meetings such as law and institutional matter, communications, transport, resources, industry and environment, etc, which were held for three days from May 5.

It will also discuss the 1993 working plan and the venue and date of the 4th PMC meeting of the Tumen River Area Development Program, etc.

An opening ceremony took place at the People's Palace of Culture.

Present there were a UNDP [United Nations Development Program] delegation headed by Krishan G. Singh, assistant administrator and director of the regional bureau for Asia and Pacific, Chinese, DPRK, Russian and Mongolian delegations, a Japanese delegate, a delegation of the Euro-Asian Business Consultancy Ltd., and a South Korean delegation.

Kim Chong-u, vice-chairman of the DPRK state external economic affairs commission, and officials concerned.

Henning Karcher, resident representative of the UNDP here, and foreign diplomatic envoys were present.

In his congratulatory speech at the meeting Kim Chong-u said the DPRK Government has actively promoted the working out of the Najin-Sonbong Free Economic and Trade Zone Development Program in order to contribute to drafting a unified program of the UNDP for the development of the international Tumen River delta area.

"The commonness of our aspirations to attain common prosperity of Northeast Asia on the principle of equality, reciprocity and mutual accommodation will help to successfully work out a program for the joint development of the Tumen River delta area.

Krishan G. Singh, the chairman of the meeting, said in his opening address expressed deep gratitude to the DPRK for having shown great concern for the work of the meeting and manifested his belief that all delegates would contribute to the successful discussion of the issues on the agenda.

The meeting will run behind closed doors till May 10.

The delegates of various countries to the meeting visited the West Sea barrage and the three revolution exhibition on May 8.

That evening the state external economic affairs commission hosted a reception for the foreign delegations and delegates.

Article Views Project Status

SK0705032893 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
26 Apr 93 p 11.

[Article by Pak Ui-chun: "The Tumen River Development Project: One Step Closer"]

[Text] The Tumen River Development Project which had been stalled in the discussion phase appears headed for full-scale pursuit in the near future.

Lively behind-the-scenes contact has been taking place between countries involved—namely, North Korea, Japan, and China—countries that previously have had great differences of opinion over the method of development to be pursued.

Intensive Discussion Over Division of Roles

The third meeting of the Tumen River Development Project Program Management Committee (PMC) will be held from 9 to 10 May in Pyongyang. At this conference, plans are to produce a draft agreement between the countries involved on issues surrounding procurement of resources for development and land leasing problems. Thus the project has in fact entered the execution phase. There are also plans to establish organizations to manage the project at the upcoming meeting. These include a Northeast-Asian Regional Development Steering Committee, a Tumen River Regional Development Steering

Committee, and a Tumen River Development Corporation. Intensive discussions will be held over the extent of countries' participation and the division of roles between them.

Noting what the various countries involved in the Tumen River Development Plan are doing in relation to the plan, North Korea, in an attempt to preserve its own system, has promised an East Sea [Sea of Japan] access route through negotiations with China. This has been China's greatest impediment in the project. Based upon this guarantee, China has been pursuing Japanese capital to develop its three northeastern provinces.

Japan also is showing its intention to participate in full based upon a feasibility study that they conducted. Inspection tours by Japanese trading companies and economic organizations are becoming more frequent.

Only South Korea sees the Tumen River Development Project as expensive, of questionable probability, and as a project that is far from becoming reality. They are not showing active interest in the project as yet.

North Korea and China concluded the "Mutual Agreement on Tumen River Development" on 19 April 1993. In it, North Korea granted China full usage of Najin Port, and the two countries agreed to jointly pursue the construction of highways and railways between China's Yangji and Tomun and between Hunchun, Najin, and Sonbong. A telecommunications network linking Hunchun and Najin has also been agreed upon.

Linkage of Nuclear and Economic Issues

From a political angle, North Korea's conclusion of this agreement is seen as a move permitting it through ties with China, to solve both the nuclear issue and their economic difficulties to aid in the successful completion of the ascension to power of Kim Chong-il. From an economic angle, the agreement is a way for North Korea to break the stalemate they brought about with their insistence in independent development.

In connection with this, there are some unconfirmed rumors stating, "In return for resuming fuel and food supplies, North Korea has promised China development rights to the Port of Najin, and China has promised to intermediate on the nuclear issue."

China and Japan have also established a "Tumen River Development Project Corporation" in Hunchun with \$200,000 total capital. Plans are to undertake projects such as construction of commercial facilities in Hunchun City, which has been designated by China as a Special Economic Zone.

Some even see Japan's interests in the Tumen River area as being related to Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa Kiichi's opposition to economic sanctions by the U.N. Security Council for North Korea's withdrawal from the

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Kiichi had based his opposition on the fact that such sanctions would have no effect on the North.

Even from South Korea's point of view, the Tumen River Development Project is very important both economically and in the context of North-South relations. Sharing the same language and similar cultures, dissension between workers mobilized for the project from the two Koreas can be reduced. Also, because of the geographic proximity of the region, there will be great cost savings for South Korea. As for North-South relations, the project will be a good opportunity to have regions surrounding the peninsula help in the pursuit of rational contact between the two countries. The region would also be very important to South Korean businesses, particularly given North Korea's initial intention to open the Najin and Sonbong region to the outside as a Free Economic Trade Zone.

\$200,000 Invested by China and Japan

Research fellow Tong Yong-sung of the Samsung Economic Research Institute stated, "Should South Korea have no appropriate response to the Tumen River Development Project, it will be difficult for the Korean peninsula, occupying the pivotal position within the project, to attain its full potential when challenged with Japan's capital strength and China's political influence. The Japanese wall that Korean companies face in Southeast Asia now, may be encountered in the Northeast Asian region as well."

Thus our government must create an agency to take charge of the Tumen project and actively exchange information with South Korean corporations. The corporations, meanwhile, need to adopt a more active posture in response to the Tumen River Development Project. This would include showing more interest in investing in the region.

Chronology of the Tumen River Development Project:

July 1990: First Northeast Asia Development Seminar of the United Nations Development Plan (UNDP) held in Changchun. A development plan for China's Tumen River area is conceptualized and announced for the first time.

July 1991: UNDP Conference held in Ulan Bator, Mongolia. Decide to pursue development of the Tumen River Basin as top priority; to conduct feasibility study through on-the-spot inspections.

August 1991: Second Northeast Asian Economic Cooperation Seminar held in Changchun. Each country submits a separate plan. UNDP team makes an on-site inspection of the Tumen River Basin.

October 1991: UNDP Northeast Asia Steering Committee meets in Pyongyang. Decision reached to form a Tumen River Development Plan Program Management Committee (PMC).

February 1992: First Planning Commission meeting held in Seoul. Decide to launch a Resource Issues Consultative Team."

March-July 1992: Planning Commission Support Team meets. Studies done on regions to be opened, methods of procuring resources, means of development.

April 1992: UNDP Working-Level Projects Team meets in Beijing. Participating countries like North Korea asked to clearly state their positions.

April-May 1992: Northeast Asia Economic Forum held in Pyongyang. North Korea offers concrete proposal on development of Free Economic Trade Zones in the Najin-Sonbong area. Inspection of the region made.

August 1992: UNDP hosts workshop in Vladivostok with specialists from each country. Discussion takes place in groups on legal system, trade, and infrastructure.

August 1992: Northeast Asia Economic Forum held in Vladivostok. Discussion on development proposals take place.

October 1992: Second Planning Commission meeting takes place in Beijing. Agreement reached on four principles of development and standardization of organizational composition.

May 1993: Third Planning Commission meeting to be held in Pyongyang. Firm basis for development plan to be made.

End of 1993: High-level government officials meeting to be held in to-be-determined location. Deliberation on final reports from working-level project teams and decision on projects to be undertaken.

Japan

Reportage on Cambodian Peacekeeping Continues

Miyazawa Holds News Conference

*OW1205121193 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0730 GMT 12 May 93*

[News conference given by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at the Prime Minister's official residence at 0730 GMT on 12 May 1993]

[Text] [Unidentified moderator] We will now begin the news conference. Today's session will focus on the Cambodian situation and will last for about 20 minutes. First, the dean of the press corps will ask about four questions, to be followed by free questioning from the various newspapers and press agencies.

Mr. Prime Minister, recently, a very tragic incident occurred wherein Mr. Takata, a civilian policeman dispatched by the Japanese Government, was killed following a similar incident involving Mr. Nakata, a UN volunteer. How do you view the situation? What do you intend to do about future PKO [UN peacekeeping operations] in Cambodia? Those are my initial questions.

[Miyazawa] Recently, Mr. Nakata, a UN volunteer, was killed, and on 4 May five Japanese civilian policemen engaged in international peace operations were attacked by an armed band together with UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] personnel from other countries. One of them, Mr. Takata, died on duty. The other four were also wounded. It was indeed a tragic incident. I am deeply saddened and strongly enraged by such an incident. I pray for the souls of Messrs. Nakata and Takata, and express my sincere condolences to their families. I also pray that those wounded will recover as soon as possible.

Thinking of the death of these young talents, who had worked very hard for world peace, and who had a bright future before them, I am torn by heartrending grief. As the chairman of the PKO headquarters, I was the one who made the decision to dispatch troops and personnel to Cambodia. In that sense, I also feel very strongly that I am responsible.

A few days ago, I sent Home Affairs Minister and Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission Murata to Cambodia. This was because we believe the safety of Japanese PKO personnel should certainly be ensured, and we must take all possible measures in this respect.

In particular, aside from petitioning for the safety of election monitors and civilian police, on the part of the Japanese Government, we also intend to do our best to reinforce the weapons carried by PKO personnel, and to improve and reinforce logistic support in Cambodia. Of course, these things have to be done with the understanding and cooperation of UNTAC. We will take all possible measures in this regard.

After Minister Murata visited Cambodia, we learned that with regard to greater safety for PKO personnel, in some locations, water and food of PKO personnel have been grabbed for some reason, that transport of supplies will be necessary, and that at times when transport of personnel is needed, means of transportation are inadequate. In view of such problems, [we plan to supply more] means of transportation, such as helicopters, and perhaps, even land transportation.

If the United Nations, in order to improve UNTAC's safety measures, makes new requests for aid consisting mainly of strengthening transport capability, judging that transport aid is beneficial for all UNTAC members as well as Japanese peacekeepers, the government has decided to provide emergency aid for this purpose. For the present, we estimate the aid package will amount to approximately \$1 million. As to the details, since this is an urgent matter, we plan to discuss this further with the United Nations.

Taking into account the developments so far in Cambodia, the war has gone on for 13 years. Everyone is sick and tired of fighting. Thus, various nations of the world, including Japan, acted as mediators, leading to the signing of the Paris peace accord. All the factions in Cambodia signed the accord. They all realized that one faction alone could not reconstruct the country—although they had fought against each other until recently—and agreed to accept UNTAC. That was the starting point of our peacekeeping activities.

However, since this was the background, complete peace cannot be realized immediately. Otherwise, outside help would not be necessary. In reality, in the course of the peace process, an unexpected problem was that the disarming of the fighting forces did not go smoothly. That was one reason giving rise to the present situation. In addition, right now, the Khmer Rouge have refused to participate in the election. Yet, reviewing past events, we started UNTAC's operations in order to assist Cambodia's national reconstruction. Under such circumstances, the Pol Pot faction, or the Khmer Rouge, still say they will obey the Paris peace accord unconditionally. They have said so just recently. However, they claim that the accord is not being implemented faithfully, that Vietnamese still remain in Cambodia, and that the SNC [Supreme National Council] is not functioning fully independently. They want the Paris peace accord to be implemented faithfully. The Khmer Rouge has recognized the SNC since the Paris accord. They are presently boycotting negotiations with the SNC, but they still recognize the SNC in principle. Therefore, I believe the framework of the peace accord has not yet collapsed.

Also, considering what has happened since the war of the past 13 years has ended, we come to the conclusion that the appropriate thing to do is for everyone to take part in the election, and subsequently engage in national reconstruction. In fact, 90 percent of Cambodian citizens, or

4.7 million Cambodians, have registered for the election. I believe this reflects the will of the majority of Cambodians.

Therefore, despite what has happened recently, while we are indeed saddened and have bitter feelings, helping the Cambodians conduct the election with their own hands will be our way to requite the heroic sacrifices made. That was our purpose, in the first place, for participating in PKO activities.

[Unidentified moderator] Mr. Prime Minister, you have just noted your perception that the framework of the Paris peace accord is still intact. On the other hand, the Khmer Rouge has been carrying on guerrilla activities, and such guerrilla incidents are spreading all over the nation as the general elections draw near. Under such circumstances, many people note that the cease-fire accord has been virtually scrapped. While we do not want to imagine this, do you intend to maintain Japan's peace cooperation activities even if a larger number of Japanese peacekeepers are killed in the nation?

[Miyazawa] The Khmer Rouge are boycotting and disturbing the elections. This is probably because they have no hope of winning the elections and, according to their recent statement, they are insisting that Vietnamese troops have not been completely withdrawn from the nation. Since they have been repeatedly calling for strict implementation of the peace accord, denial of the Paris accord would also ruin their political position. Therefore, I think the basic framework of the Paris accord is still intact despite the faction's disturbance and boycotting.

To cope with such circumstances, Japan has enacted the UN Peace Cooperation Law. The law was provided though nationwide debates on the need for Japan's contribution to the post-cold war world, and Japan's peacemaking activities in Cambodia are thus based on the public decision. Generally speaking, we are currently doing what we have to do, and what is expected of us.

Regarding your question, we are taking part in the UNTAC operations in cooperation with other member nations, and we have an objective to carry out the elections which appropriately reflect the majority opinions of the Cambodian public. I believe that we should stick to the objective. I feel very sorry over the recent tragedies. I have no words to explain my regret. However, we have to do our best to realize the purpose, the elections, while trying to prevent similar unfortunate things from happening again. I think this is the international contribution expected of us.

[Unidentified moderator] The dispatch of Japanese personnel to Cambodia is based on the UN Peace Cooperation Law. When the law was under deliberation at the Diet, the government stressed that Japanese personnel would not be sent to dangerous areas; however, the current circumstances seem to be different from the explanation of the government. Do you think the government's planning of the operations or explanation to the public was inadequate?

[Miyazawa] Personally, I do not think so, and I have been carefully explaining the point. The Paris peace accord was realized by Cambodian people who became tired of the 13-year-long civil war. But they had to ask for assistance of the UNTAC because they were unable to implement the peace accord by themselves. Objectively speaking, it was obvious that the cease-fire accord was reached but it was very fragile. On the other hand, UN peace operations are not attempts to shoot-to-kill violators, but confidence-building measures. In a way, they are very difficult operations, as people describe them as jobs of specialists. I did say that.

Since Japan is strictly regulated by the Constitution, the law clearly prohibits Japanese peacekeepers from excessive use of force. In this sense, we are asking the peacekeepers to fulfill very difficult duties.

[Unidentified reporter] When Home Affairs Minister Murata recently visited Cambodia, civilian policemen complained of their sad plight. Does the government plan to ask and confirm if these civilian policemen are willing to continue their duties? What are you going to do if some policemen want to come home?

[Miyazawa] I was briefed by Home Affairs Minister Murata this morning. However, what seems to have really happened was that water, food and other supplies have run out in some areas. Reportedly, the goods, which had been stored in their dwellings, were stolen, and the situation regarding obtaining new supplies turned bad for them. I do not mean to say that this happened everywhere, but it happened in some areas. The civilian policemen cannot perform their duties under such circumstances. It is reasonable for them to say that under such circumstances they cannot perform the tasks they are assigned to carry out. Therefore, I think the most important thing is how we are going to deal with such happenings in relatively limited areas. Home Affairs Minister Murata talked about this issue with representative Akashi. It was learned that they talked about the possibility of reducing the number of voting stations. Under the circumstances, the number of voting stations has to be decreased—from 1,800 to 1,400, or a little less than that. If this becomes reality, then the people who have been working in Cambodia, of course, will be relocated. It is not a relocation that will be applied only to the Japanese. It is a responsibility of the UNTAC to improve circumstances so that we can work. I would like the civilian policemen to continue to carry out their duties if safe working conditions are secured. I think the first thing that has to be done is to secure the working conditions. If their safety is secured, I am sure that the civilian policemen who volunteered to go to Cambodia will be pleased to carry out their duties.

[Unidentified reporter] Are you going to allow the civilian policemen to temporarily suspend their activities at their own discretion if no agreement is reached on their working conditions during the process of coordination with UNTAC?

[Miyazawa] I am not planning to do that. As I have explained earlier, we will improve the air and land transportation systems soon if the means of transportation is not sufficient; actions to improve the transportation system have actually started. Then, we will improve the working conditions after that. Of course, temporary suspension is possible if food and water run out and the civilian policemen cannot actually carry out their duties. Such circumstances have to be improved.

[Unidentified moderator] Although we don't have much time, questions are welcomed.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, you said earlier that Japan's PKO team will make all-out efforts to carry out the general election. Concerning the PKO activities, Defense Agency Director-General Nakayama hinted at the withdrawal of the SDF's facilities battalion from Cambodia after the general election. I want to ask you about the future activities of the PKO members after the general election.

[Miyazawa] Actually, judging from various circumstances, I think the next 10 days until the election are most important. I think that after the election the situation will probably change. After the general election, the parliament will be called and the new government will be formed. According to the Paris peace accord, UNTAC's activities are to end on 15 September. The duration of activities—although I don't know the exact date—of civilian policemen is set for nine months, beginning from last October. At present it is quite difficult to guess what role will be asked of UNTAC by the Cambodian people in building the nation after the general election. In this sense, although UNTAC's activity is basically scheduled to end on 15 September, I think it is necessary to see how the situation will develop after the election. For example, there is a report that the Pol Pot faction hopes to create a nation with cooperation of all parties concerned with Prince Sihanouk playing a central role. In this sense, I think the future activities should be decided after the general election.

[Unidentified moderator] Time is pressing. We only have time to ask one last question.

[unidentified reporter] You said earlier that you deeply feel your responsibility. Are you planning to take any concrete responsibility if other members are victimized in the process of future activities?

[Miyazawa] What I mean by responsibility is that I hold myself responsible for the decision to send our troops to Cambodia and Mozambique because I made the decision as chairman of the PKO headquarters. Regrettably, however, the precious lives of two persons were lost in the recent incident. Therefore, I am resolved to implement our nation's given task by making all-out efforts to eliminate a potential situation which jeopardizes the safety of our PKO team.

[Unidentified moderator] Now I would like to conclude the news conference.

Miyazawa: Operations To Continue

OW1205012693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0113 GMT
12 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa vowed Wednesday to continue Japan's participation in the United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia despite the slaying of two Japanese there, officials said.

"The (May 23-28) general elections are imminent. (We) will continue our duties," Miyazawa was quoted as saying. Miyazawa expressed the resolve in a meeting with Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata, who returned home earlier in the day from a four-day visit to Cambodia.

In the meeting, Murata reported to Miyazawa the outcome of his talks with Yasushi Akashi, the head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia, and also with a group of Japanese policemen deployed there.

Murata, who concurrently chairs the National Public Safety Commission which controls the over 200,000-strong Japanese police force, visited Cambodia in the wake of the killing on May 3 of Haruyuki Takata, 33, one of the 75 Japanese police officers sent to Cambodia to join U.N. peacekeeping activities. In April, another Japanese, Atsuhito Nakata, was killed while working as a U.N. volunteer to help prepare for the nationwide general election.

Besides the police team, Japan deploys in Cambodia a contingent of 600 troops from the Self-Defense Forces who are helping to repair roads and bridges.

Election Monitors Leave 12 May

OW1205023293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT
12 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—A group of 35 men and six women assigned to monitor Cambodia's May 23-28 general elections left Tokyo for Thailand on Wednesday. The civilian monitors will receive briefings from United Nations officials in Phattaya, Thailand, before heading for Cambodia probably on Sunday, officials said.

The 41 include five officials from the government and 13 from local autonomous bodies. The rest are from the private sector. They will monitor balloting in Takeo Province, where a 600-member engineering team from Japan's Self-Defense Forces has been deployed, the officials said.

Japan originally planned to assign 53 election monitors, but 12 of them withdrew their applications after the killing of a Japanese U.N. volunteer in April and of a Japanese policeman in early May.

Monitors To Receive Briefings

*OW1205143993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT
12 May 93*

[Text] Bangkok, May 12 KYODO—A group of 41 Japanese election monitors for Cambodia's general elections arrived in Thailand Wednesday afternoon.

The 41 monitors, 35 men and six women, are scheduled to stay in Pattaya until Saturday [15 May] to receive briefings from U.N. officials, along with some 1,000 election monitors from more than 50 countries, officials said. The Japanese monitors will probably arrive in Cambodia on Sunday.

The civilian monitors, comprising five government officials, 13 local government officials and 23 private volunteers, will engage in activities to monitor balloting in Takeo Province in the election set for May 23 to 28, the officials said.

Japan and the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) agreed to station the Japanese monitors in the province, where a 600-member engineering team from Japan's Self-Defense Forces has been deployed, the officials said. They will wear bullet-proof vests for their safety, in the wake of the killing of a Japanese civilian police officer in early May.

Japan originally planned to assign 53 election monitors, but 12 withdrew their applications after the security in the country deteriorated with the killing of a Japanese U.N. volunteer on April 8 and the civilian policeman on May 4.

Cambodia's Khmer Rouge faction has mounted attacks on UNTAC personnel in recent months, refusing to disarm and participate in the election following the 1991 Paris peace accord the group signed along with the other three factions to put an end to the 13-year conflict.

Miyazawa: Cease-Fire 'Intact'

*OW1205050793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0426 GMT
12 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa expressed resolve Wednesday to continue Japan's participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, saying a cease-fire agreement is still intact.

"Despite violations of the cease-fire in some areas, all-out fighting has not started," Miyazawa told a plenary session of the House of Councillors. "The basic framework of the peace process under the Paris peace accord is intact," he said.

The agreement, signed by four Cambodian factions in October 1991, ended a 13-year civil war and pledged them to disarm and hold elections for a constituent assembly. The Khmer Rouge has refused to disarm and

take part in the May 23-28 elections, however, saying the elections are rigged in favor of the Phnom Penh government.

Miyazawa indicated his view that the Khmer Rouge has not left the peace accord because it acknowledged the agreement in a recent statement. The faction's complaint is that the accord is "not being faithfully carried out," Miyazawa said.

He said some 4.7 million people in Cambodia, or over 90 percent of the population, have registered to vote in the elections. "Our pressing task is to make efforts so that the elections can be held safely, as scheduled," he said.

Miyazawa was responding to questions from Tetsuo Yamaguchi of the Social Democratic Party.

Earlier in the day, the prime minister met Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata, who returned home earlier in the day from a four-day visit to Cambodia. Murata reported to Miyazawa the outcome of his talks with Yasushi Akashi, the head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), and also with a group of Japanese policemen deployed there.

Murata visited the war-torn country following the killing on May 4 of Haruyuki Takata, 33, one of 75 Japanese police officers sent to Cambodia to join U.N. peacekeeping activities. Murata concurrently chairs the National Public Safety Commission, which supervises Japan's 200,000 police officers.

Another Japanese, Atsuhito Nakata, was shot to death on April 8 while working as a U.N. volunteer to help prepare for the nationwide general election. Japan also deploys a contingent of 600 troops from the Self-Defense Forces who are helping to repair roads and bridges.

Foreign Minister Kabun Muto said Japan is considering sending letters to Cambodian factions urging self-restraint in carrying out the elections. Muto told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee that the letters will be signed by an "appropriate person" and will be sent to leaders of the factions such as the Phnom Penh government's Prime Minister Hun Sen. Government sources said former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe may sign the letters, because he has strong connections with the Phnom Penh government.

Muto criticized plans by UNTAC to return weapons collected from three of the rival factions in Cambodia, saying it should not do anything that would contradict the disarmament pledge made under the Paris peace accord.

UNTAC sources said Tuesday that it has decided to return the arms because of concerns that the Khmer Rouge may intensify its military actions and disrupt the elections. The move is necessary to restore the arms balance among the factions, they said. The three that handed over some weapons have been demanding their return, they said. The three factions started to disarm last June under provisions of the Paris agreement but are

believed to have handed over less than 30 percent of their weapons by the time the disarming was halted last October.

Tokyo Trying To Assure Safety

*OW1205045593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT
12 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—The Japanese Government is stepping up efforts to enhance the safety of police assigned to Cambodia as tensions increased in advance of this month's general elections, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

Japan has entered talks with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) on a plan to dispatch the chief superintendent of the Japanese police contingent in Cambodia, Hiroto Yamazaki, to inspect the safety of areas patrolled by Japanese police, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said. Japan is also discussing with UNTAC plans to provide additional transportation assistance, and to reduce the number of polling stations in a bid to safeguard election monitors, Kono said.

The chief government spokesman made the remarks at a news conference after attending a series of meetings of key cabinet members and government officials on security of personnel in Cambodia. The moves come in response to the slaying of two Japanese over the last month in Cambodia, a U.N. volunteer and a civilian police officer.

UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi, in a meeting with Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata in Phnom Penh on Monday, rejected a request to relocate Japanese police officers from dangerous areas, and to recall them to Phnom Penh for a meeting on safety.

Kono said the government is seeking cooperation from UNTAC to use a helicopter and vehicles to transport Yamazaki to the places where about 70 Japanese police officers are posted, starting with those believed to be the most dangerous areas. He indicated Yamazaki would seek to persuade the police to remain at their posts, despite their concern following the murder of their colleague last week.

The government is also discussing with UNTAC its plan to reduce the number of polling stations from 1,800 to 1,400, and to relocate some of the Japanese police accordingly, Kono said. Japan may help charter helicopters and trucks from neighboring countries such as Thailand to help meet a shortfall, he said.

Shots Fired at Fishing Boat in East China Sea

*OW1205024093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT
12 May 93*

[Text] Naha, May 12 KYODO—An unidentified vessel fired shots at a Japanese fishing boat Tuesday [11 May] night in the East China Sea off southwestern Japan, Maritime Safety Agency officials said Wednesday. No

injuries were reported and checks were still being made to see if the boat was hit, they said.

The unidentified vessel approached the 214-ton No. 88 Tairyo Maru in waters some 260 kilometers north of Iriomote Island, Okinawa Prefecture, at around 10:55 P.M. Tuesday, they said. The vessel came within 50 meters of the Tairyo Maru from Narao, Nagasaki Prefecture, a number of shots were fired intermittently, and it then left the scene, the officials said.

On April 4, a Malaysian freighter was also fired on by an unidentified vessel. Some 50 similar incidents have been reported in the East China Sea since early 1991.

North Korea

Foreign Ministry Denounces UN Resolution

*SK1205101693 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0905 GMT 12 May 93*

[Statement by DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman issued in Pyongyang on 12 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman:

On 11 May the UN Security Council adopted an unjust resolution [pudanghan kyolui], using our country's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] as a pretext, despite opposition by many countries.

This is an issue related to the sovereignty of each individual country to join or withdraw from an international treaty.

Our withdrawal from the treaty is a self-defensive step taken by exercising the rights according to the treaty under an abnormal situation [pijongsangchogin satae] in which the nation's supreme interest was gravely threatened.

Therefore, our withdrawal from the treaty is not an issue that should be discussed by the UN Security Council. Moreover, the United Nations has no legal justification and propriety for adopting a resolution on the pretext of our withdrawal from the treaty.

The UN Security Council is talking about reconsideration and so forth concerning our withdrawal from the treaty. This is contrary to reason.

The UN Charter has no regulations stipulating that nations participating in an international treaty should not withdraw from the treaty or, even if they withdraw from a treaty, that this should be made an issue.

Nothing can justify the UN Security Council policy of applying a double standard: putting pressure only on the victim [pihaeja] while tacitly approving the offender [kahaeja].

Recognizing that the UN Security Council resolution is interference in our country's domestic affairs and a grave infringement on our sovereignty, the DPRK Government sternly rejects it.

Acts carried out in the UN Security Council at present by the United States and its follower forces remind us of the time our issue was being illegally discussed in the UN Security Council in the 1950's.

If the current resolution of the UN Security Council was made on the condition that it would take the same course of the resolution [choncholul palmnungosul chonjero hangosiramyon] of the 1950's, the situation will become more serious.

As a result of the negotiations that developed between us and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], IAEA inspection teams came into our country. Progress also can be made in negotiations between the DPRK and the United States.

Through the UN Security Council chairman's statement, the UN Security Council announced that it would encourage negotiations between the DPRK and the IAEA. In spite of this, the UN Security Council is now opposing the negotiations. This is very abnormal and inconsistent.

This actually shows not only that the United States persists in resolving the nuclear issue through pressure rather than negotiations, but also that the UN Security Council is being abused by the maneuvers of the United States, a party that is hostile to the DPRK and that tries to stifle [apsal] our socialist system.

Because of the United States' unjust double-dealing policy, which is advanced through the UN Security Council, a grave stumbling block to the negotiations between us and the IAEA has been created.

The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula cannot be resolved through a policy of arm-twisting and pressure. The United States and some UN Security Council's members who follow the United States should not miscalculate our position and efforts to resolve the nuclear issue based on mutual trust as an expression of weakness [nayaksong].

If the UN Security Council gives in to these maneuvers and puts unjust pressure on us in the form of sanctions and so forth, we can only regard this as a declaration of war [sonjon pogo].

It is the United States that has brought the nuclear issue to the Korean peninsula. It is also the United States that proposed adopting the resolution. Thus, the United States should be held entirely responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

[Dated] 12 May 1993, Pyongyang.

Party Urges Fight Against U.S. 'Imperialism'

*SK1205054893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438
GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in its calls published with the approach of the 40th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the fatherland liberation war stressed the need to more vigorously fight against U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression and war, in all parts of the world.

To avert a war and preserve peace is the common cause of mankind, the calls say, and go on:

Let us fight against imperialist policies of aggression and war and for durable peace and security in the world!

Let us realize universal and complete disarmament, get all the military blocs disbanded in all regions of the globe and smash the attempts to form a new military alliance!

Let us get the imperialists' aggression troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from other's territories, foreign military bases and nuclear bases dismantled and create nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world!

Let us fight for a ban on the testing, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and for the complete and immediate elimination of all the nuclear weapons!

The calls appeal for decisively smashing all the attempts of the imperialists and reactionaries to put unreasonable pressure upon Korea over the nuclear problem.

U.S. Stages 'Air Strike Exercise' 10 May

*SK1205120493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017
GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists on May 10 staged a provocative surprise air strike exercise in the air above Woeyon islet, Kongju and Pyongchang of South Korea by letting fly scores of fighter planes including the Japan- and Pacific-based nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter bombers of the U.S. Air Force and over 180 fighter planes of various types of the U.S. aggression forces present in South Korea, according to military sources.

This exercise staged under a joint operational plan of the U.S. Pacific Air Force Command and Navy Command was aimed at testing the feasibility of a joint operation between the overseas-based fighter planes and those of the U.S. aggression forces present in South Korea and the capacity of surprise attack on the northern half of Korea.

Daily: U.S. Has No Reason for Forces in South

*SK1105105093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025
GMT 11 May 93*

[“Nuclear Problem’ Can Never Be Pretext for U.S. Military Occupation of South Korea”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—The U.S. Forces’ occupation of South Korea is entirely motivated by its strategic interests and demands, not by the “nuclear problem” of the DPRK, declares NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.

Recalling that the U.S. defense secretary and Army chief of staff and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea cried for the “maintenance of powerful U.S. military forces in South Korea,” raising outcries over the “nuclear problem” of the North, the author of the article says:

This revealed their intention to leave the U.S. Forces in South Korea for an indefinite period under the pretext of the “nuclear problem.”

It is quite off the point for the United States to raise a hue and cry over the fictitious “nuclear threat” of the North, a non-nuclear state, while threatening it with the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea. We had signed the nuclear safeguards agreement, undergone nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, in the course of which the honesty of our peaceful nuclear policy had been proven again.

Nonplused over this, the United States tried to accuse us of “non-compliance with the safeguards agreement.” This was because the last excuse for the presence of the U.S. Forces in South Korea would be gone, if our “nuclear problem” were smoothly resolved through a fair nuclear inspection. Hence their desperate attempt to block this at any cost, maintain confrontation and invent a pretext for the legalisation of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Forces.

There is no justification for the U.S. Forces to stay in South Korea.

The U.S. Forces must pull out of South Korea in the shortest time, since it has become an irresistible demand of the times that they must quit South Korea for the peace of Korea and its peaceful reunification and there is neither pretext nor condition for them to stay there.

The United States must not play a trick of hand over the question of the withdrawal of its forces from South Korea, swimming against the stream of the times.

U.S. Religious Group Urges Korean Reunification

*SK1105010793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506
GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)—The April 22 issue of the bulletin of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America carried an article

titled “Leaders of Churches Urge Officials of the State Department to Promote Reunification of Korea”.

A delegation of the National Council including its president and Gordon Sommers, president for the next term, met officials of the state department in charge of Korean affairs on April 7 and urged that the U.S. Administration work out Korean policy for peace and reunification of Korea, advance initiatives to normalize relations with North Korea and take practical measures to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, stop provocative military exercises and withdraw U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea, the bulletin stressed.

Zimbabwe’s Mugabe Begins Visit to Pyongyang

Arrives 11 May

*SK1105103893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005
GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived here today by special plane for an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

Arriving with President Robert G. Mugabe were Richard C. Hove, chairman of the State Economic Planning Committee of the presidential office; Christopher M. Ushewokunze, minister of industry and commerce; Tichaendepi Elleck K. Mashingaidze, intelligence chief of the presidential office; Stanislaus G. Chigwedere, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; B.G. Chidyausiki, Zimbabwean ambassador E.P. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Korea; and others.

Set up at the airport were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Robert G. Mugabe, and slogan boards reading: “Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!” “Long live Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe!” “Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the Zimbabwean people!” and “Long live friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Zimbabwean peoples!”

President Robert G. Mugabe and his companions were met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; officials concerned and Yi Myong-chol, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang were present at the airport.

Thousands of citizens of the capital with miniature flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and welcome

ornaments, warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Zimbabwean people at the airport, shouting "Welcome to Mugabe," "Friendship, solidarity".

Over a hundred thousand Pyongyangites enthusiastically cheered President Robert G. Mugabe along the route from the approach to Yonmok-dong to Kumsong Street through the Yonghung crossroads.

Met by Kim Il-song

*SK1105153093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504
GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today greeted Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Flags of the two countries were fluttering on the flagpoles.

President Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with President Robert G. Mugabe and hugged him.

A welcome ceremony took place in honour of President Robert G. Mugabe.

The national anthems of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the DPRK were played.

President Robert G. Mugabe, accompanied by President Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Present at the welcome function were Richard C. Hove, national economic planning commissioner in the president's office; Christopher M. Ushewokunze, minister of industry and commerce; Elleck K. Mashingaidze, permanent secretary in the president's office; Stanislaus G. Chigwedere, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; B.G. Chidyausiki, Zimbabwean ambassador to Korea; and others.

Also present were Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member of the C.C., WPK and vice-president of the DPRK; Kim Tal-hyon, alternate Politburo member of the C.C., WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Kwang-chin, vice marshal of the Korean People's Army; Yi Song-tae, chairman of the State External Economic Affairs Commission; Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yi Myong-chol, DPRK ambassador E.P. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Visits Three-Revolution Exhibition

*SK1205044393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526
GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and his party on an official goodwill visit to Korea went to the three-revolution exhibition and the central zoo today.

Going round the heavy industry hall, the agriculture hall and the light industry hall at the three-revolution exhibition, they showed deep interest in the validity and vitality of the line of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, which was laid down by the Workers' Party of Korea and the achievements in the building of a firm independent national economy.

Then the guests drove to the central zoo.

They saw rhinoceroses, giraffes, elephants and monkeys sent by President Robert G. Mugabe to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il as gifts and animals presented by heads of state of different countries.

The president acquainted himself with the tending of the animals presented by him and expressed joy over the fact that the animals were protected and propagated well and were helpful to the Korean people, particularly young people and children, in their cultural and emotional life.

The guests were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and officials concerned.

Attends Kim Il-song-Arranged Banquet

*SK1105235193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507
GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall today in honor of Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall with President Robert G. Mugabe the participants warmly welcomed them with a stormy applause.

President Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

Then President Robert G. Mugabe spoke.

The entourage of President Robert G. Mugabe were invited to the banquet.

Present there were Vice-president Yi Chong-ok and officials concerned and Yi Myong-chol, DPRK ambassador E.P. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Zimbabwe.

The banquet proceeded all along in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song on Nuclear Issue at Banquet

*SK1205022493 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 11 May 93*

[Speech by Kim Il-song at a banquet arranged at the Kumsusan National Assembly Hall on 11 May in honor of Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe—read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President Robert G. Mugabe, Zimbabwean guests, comrades, and friends: We have received with joy Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who has become well acquainted with our people through his visits to our country on many occasions.

I am very happy to meet you again comrade president, our intimate friend and brother, and, at the same time, I, on behalf of our party, the government of the Republic, and our people and on my own behalf, warmly welcome the visit to our country by esteemed Comrade President Robert G. Mugabe and his party.

You, comrade president, have made a long journey to Asia to visit us at this time. I think that this is an expression of your sincerity in treasuring the outstanding rapport and brotherhood which exist between us and your will to continuously strengthen and develop friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrade president: Many changes have taken place in the international arena since you visited our country in July 1989 on the occasion of the 13th world festival of youth and students. In the complicated vortex of history, however, our two peoples have been vigorously advancing along the road they have chosen, consistently maintaining independence and supporting and cooperating with each other.

The Zimbabwean people under your leadership have been working hard to build a new, independent, and prosperous society by achieving national unity and the country's stability. They have bravely overcome natural calamities. The Korean people sincerely wish your people greater success in their work to build a new, democratic, and peaceful Zimbabwe, in firm unity with the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front.

We highly assess and actively support the efforts being made by you, esteemed comrade president, in your capacity as the chairman of the African front countries,

to promote friendship and harmony among African countries and attain peace and common prosperity of Africa.

In the difficult circumstances of endless outside pressure and challenges, our people today are vigorously struggling to advocate, safeguard, and develop socialism of our country centered on the popular masses without the slightest wavering and by highly upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea.

The imperialists and reactionaries are carrying out the commotion of suspicion on our nonexistent nuclear development. They are persistently maneuvering to isolate and smash [apsal] our Republic in whatever way.

The United States has not thrown away the outdated viewpoint of the cold war era and is continuing to stand from the position of strength. It dragged our nuclear issue to the U.N. arena and staged a farce to adopt a so-called resolution. However, this is futile. No forcible acts or coercive measures will work on us. Our people will by no means tolerate acts that infringe upon the nation's dignity and the country's sovereign right.

If anyone is imprudent enough to force unreasonable demands on us, this will be a grave infringement on our Republic's sovereign right and dignity. They will receive a just counterattack by our people, and they themselves will have to be responsible before history for the unpredictable results arising therefrom. We do not want the situation to develop like this.

As in the past our people will continue to realize denuclearization on the Korean peninsula, and exert all efforts to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully from the principle of national independence which is in accordance with the 10-point program of great national unity.

We are grateful to the Zimbabwean Government and people for supporting and encouraging our people's just cause for socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification.

Your esteemed comrade president: The people's independent cause is faced with a grave challenge because of the maneuvers by the international reactionary forces who are trying to establish the sphere of domination throughout the world.

The prevailing situation demands that all progressive peoples treasuring justice and aspiring for independence firmly unite and struggle to a new, independent world. It is an immutable rule that mankind advances along the road of independence, and, therefore, any forces cannot block or reverse this flow of history.

The might of united people is ever-victorious and invincible. When the people of the third world unite and struggle, they can liquidate all forms of domination and enslavement, firmly defend national independence and sovereignty, and successfully build a new independent world.

Nonaligned nations and developing countries should firmly unite politically and closely cooperate with each other economically and technologically under the principles of independence, equality, and mutual benefits. They should vigorously develop South-South cooperation and achieve mankind's common prosperity.

The Korean people will firmly unite with the peoples of developing countries, including the Zimbabwean people, and all progressive peoples of the world defending independence under the ideal of independence, peace, and friendship and will actively struggle to build a new, independent, peaceful, and prosperous world.

Comrade president: Your current visit to our country will mark an important occasion in further strengthening the intimate relations between us and in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries to a new and higher stage. It will also contribute to strengthening solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa.

At this place where the joy of meeting you, my old friend, is overflowing, I propose a toast to friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Zimbabwean people, to prosperity of the Republic of Zimbabwe, to victory of the common cause of the people defending independence, to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade President Robert G. Mugabe, to the health of the Zimbabwean guests, and to the health of comrades and friends present at this place.

Mugabe Speaks at Banquet

SK1205052793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, delivered a speech at a banquet given by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the Kumsusan Assembly hall today.

In his speech President Robert G. Mugabe expressed very deep appreciation for the warm reception and hospitality that have been accorded to them.

He said:

I am reminded of the solidarity and support we have shared ever since those difficult days of our long and arduous liberation struggle. Indeed, this spirit has continued to characterise our post-independence relations.

In this regard let me reflect on some outstanding achievements in our cooperative arrangements. Your country's role in the construction of our national heroes acre will remain a permanent hallmark of our relations. We look forward to utilising this excellent Korean aesthetics and workmanship in the construction of our national and

war museums. Zimbabweans will always remember and remain grateful for the knowledge and skills your people imparted to us in the art of staging colourful displays. This has added glitter and ceremony to all our major events of national and international character. Besides these beacons, we have had Korean experts in the spheres of health, water engineering and several other areas. We remain indebted to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for these examples of exceptional magnanimity.

My dear brother and colleague, you have stood by us in our moments of difficulties. This visit should enable us to build on this closeness and to provide a new impetus to our bilateral relations. We are convinced that there is wide scope for extensive cooperation. Despite the temporary difficulties caused by foreign events and developments, the resilience and independence of the gallant Korean people convinces us that this difficult period will be overcome in pursuit of the goals and aspirations chosen by the Korean people themselves. I would like therefore to assure you, your excellency, that the government and people of Zimbabwe will always stand ready to work with Korea and its people in exploring further areas and new forms of cooperation for our mutual benefit. Only by increasing such cooperation between developing countries and enhancing the concept of South-South cooperation, can we hope to overcome the international economic problems we face today and lay a firm and viable foundation for a new international economic order.

However, that foundation needs to be built on firm political stability and economic fair play. The world has experienced the end of the cold war which has paved the way for closer dialogue amongst and within nations.

Against this background, it is regrettable that whilst the great contemporary peace movement unfurls in various parts of the globe, genuine peaceful exchanges and cordiality continue to elude the divided Korean peninsula.

It is even more unfortunate and indeed most regrettable that factors extraneous to the Korean reunification endeavour have led to the suspension of the inter-Korean dialogue for which we still hold high hopes. It would be understandable if dialogue broke down because of real differences between the people of the peninsula themselves but not because of outside interference.

Referring to the African regional situation where peace, security and stability are still far from complete realization, he said that South Africa remains as undemocratic as before, with the very pillars that hold apartheid still intact.

The cold blooded murder of Comrade Chris Hani, the secretary general of the South African Communist Party, calls for an even speedier process of democratising that country. Relentless pressure by the international community on the De Klerk regime is now even more

imperative so that its back-tracking, reneging and time-wasting tactics do not prolong the suffering of the majority.

We have been encouraged by moves towards peace in war-torn Angola and Mozambique, two of our neighbours.

Further afield in Africa, the situations in Somalia, Liberia and Rwanda continue to give us concern.

We shall continue to exert our efforts for the realisation of peace in our region and the world over. I have no doubt that, together in the non-aligned movement, to whose ideals your country has remained loyal, we shall continue to strive for world peace, stability and, above all, development.

Mugabe Presents Gift for Kim Il-song

*SK1205043393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1604
GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift from Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned today.

Mugabe Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il

*SK1205043093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1606
GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, received a gift from Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned today.

Vice Minister, Zimbabwean Secretary Meet

*SK1205112393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019
GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)—Talks between Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Stanislaus G. Chigwedere, permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Zimbabwe, were held Tuesday.

Present there on the Korean side were officials concerned and Yi Myong-chol, Korean ambassador E.P. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Zimbabwe, and on opposite side were officials concerned and Zimbabwean ambassador E.P. to Korea B.G. Chidyausiki.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Dailies Welcome Mugabe's Visit

*SK1105052993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508
GMT 11 May 93*

[“Papers Welcome Goodwill Envoy of Zimbabwean People”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—Papers here today in editorials warmly welcome the official goodwill visit of Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Saying the sixth Korean visit of Robert G. Mugabe is a powerful demonstration of the developing Korea-Zimbabwe friendship, NODONG SINMUN in its editorial says:

It will greatly contribute to the further consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples which have been forged through a common struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism. It will also set an important landmark in developing the friendly relations between Korea and African and non-aligned countries.

Today, the editorial continues, the Zimbabwean people have set the goal of building socialism suitable to the specific conditions of their country and are working to attain it.

Zimbabwe is making a positive contribution to the solution of the problem of Southern Africa and developing friendly and cooperative relations with neighbouring countries including the frontline states and other world progressive countries.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over all the successes registered by the Zimbabwean people in the building of a new society and express firm support and solidarity for their just cause.

To strengthen and develop the Korea-Zimbabwe friendship is conducive to the acceleration of the revolution and construction in the two countries. The Korean people will make every possible effort in the future, too, to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Zimbabwean people.

An editorial of MINJU CHOSON says Robert G. Mugabe's current visit to Korea will mark a major milestone in developing the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Zimbabwe to a new, higher stage.

Dailies Denounce South Criticism of Letters*SK1205132393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101
GMT 12 May 93*

["Papers on Antireunification Act of South Korean Authorities"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities are taking issue with letters of the North containing the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation and an appeal, not allowing them to reach the addresses. Commenting on this, papers here today say this is act which can be done only by those who want neither national reconciliation and unity nor reunification.

A NODONG SINMUN analyst says:

The chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, the Korean religionists association and other public organisations sent letters enclosed with the 10-point program and an appeal to the South Korean authorities, representatives of all the political parties and organisations and figures of various circles. But a spokesman of the "Unification Board" of South Korea said this is "one of the cold war tactics" and the North "should improve North-South relations through dialogue with the authorities." Thus over 2,000 copies of letters have not been conveyed to the addresses.

The analyst continues:

It is a downright violation of human rights depriving people of the elementary freedom of correspondence to seize on the way the letters sent by international mail.

Beside dialogue between authorities, we should give all parties, all groupings and people of all strata an equal opportunity of dialogue and develop bilateral and multilateral dialogues.

Their insistence only on "dialogue with authorities" is motivated by their sinister scheme to rule out a wide-range dialogue between broad peoples of all social standings and monopolize the channel of dialogue and abuse it for their policy of division and confrontation. This means that they are parroting the "unified channel of dialogue doctrine" of No Tae-u's "Sixth Republic regime."

If the South Korean authorities truly intend to enforce "civilian politics," they should not follow in the crime-ridden footsteps of the preceding dictatorial "regimes" which sought only North-South confrontation, increased tension and war but take a patriotic road for national reconciliation, unity and reunification, before it is too late.

A MINJU CHOSON commentary says that, if the South Korean authorities are really willing to pursue "civilian politics" and want peace of the country and its peaceful reunification, they should convey the letters to the

addresses without delay and set out on the road of reconciliation and unity as desired by the nation.

KCNA: South Foreign Minister Should Resign*SK1205132893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054
GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)—South Korean "Prime Minister" Hwang In-song told the "National Assembly session" on May 8 that the "December 12 incident" was "a military action under extraordinary circumstances", not "a breach of law", the South Korean "Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation" reported.

He said this, answering an interpellation of an opposition "assemblyman" regarding the nature of the incident.

This is a sheer distortion of the criminal action and a dirty trick to conceal the reactionary nature of the "December 12 Army purge coup" and tolerate it.

As is known to all, the "December 12 Army purge coup" was a military rebellion through which Chon Tu-hwan, the then "ROK Army security commander", seized power by mobilizing more than 50,000 puppet army troops, some 100 tanks and armored vehicles.

Hwang, the "first prime minister" of the "civilian government," blared some time ago that the ill-famed "National Security Law" would not be "scrapped", and this time he described the "December 12 Army purge coup" as "not illegal". This reveals his intention to maintain the military fascist system of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics".

Hwang would be well advised to stop talking nonsense and resign quickly as demanded by all the South Korean people.

Reunification Group Issues Declaration on Unity*SK1105052293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431
GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in a declaration published on May 10 ardently called upon all the parties, groupings and people of all social standings in South Korea to turn out as one in the struggle for national reunification in response to the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation.

The declaration was published on the threshold of the 13th anniversary of the May 18 Kwangju popular uprising in South Korea which recorded a most brilliant chapter in the history of the liberation struggle of the eastern people.

In South Korea at present, the policy of dependence on outside forces is still maintained and the authorities are trying to keep fascist laws and unwilling to dissolve

fascist repressive machines despite their advertisement of "civilian government", the declaration says.

Independence and democracy which the martyrs of the April 19, 1960 and the May 18, 1980 resistance had so earnestly hoped for must be realized in South Korea and a peaceful Reunification of the country be achieved, it stresses.

Noting that the U.S. domination and interference must be terminated and genuine national independence be realized in South Korea, the declaration urges that the United States should pull its troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and stop interfering in its internal affairs and that the South Korean authorities should explicitly manifest their stand regarding the four-point question raised by the DPRK including renunciation of the policy of dependence on outside forces.

"If the present South Korean 'regime' intend to seek 'civilian government' which would distinguish it from the successive military fascist 'regimes'", the declaration says, it must decisively break away with the Yusin dictatorship that trampled upon the idea of the April 19 uprising and with the fascist dictators of the 'fifth and sixth republics', abolish the 'National Security Law', disband the 'security planning board' and unconditionally release all the political prisoners."

"The South Korean authorities must renounce the wage freezing policy, cease crackdown on the labor movement and ensure the workers their vital rights and democratic liberties," it says.

It urges that the South Korean authorities should manifest at an early date their stand of approving and supporting the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation, above all, instead of demanding a change in the attitude" of the other, if they want an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Dailies Denounce Japan's 'Comeback' Preparations

SK1205120593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 12 May 93

["Papers Hit at Japanese Reactionaries' Reinvasion Designs on Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Wednesday rap at the full-scale preparations stepped up by the Japanese reactionaries to stage a comeback to Korea.

The papers note that the Japanese Defense Agency is deploying the core combat forces of the "Ground Self-Defense Force" for an effective counter action "in an event of contingency" on the Korean peninsula, contending that the "factors of instability" around Japan are shifting to the peninsula.

A NODONG SINMUN analyst says:

The redeployment of the Japanese armed forces is a preparation for a rapid mobilisation of large combat units of core forces of Japan to the Korean front "in case of emergency." This move suggests that the aggressive operational plan of the Japanese armed forces which had long since been watching for a chance to strike the Korean peninsula is entering the stage of practice.

Japan which had been hastening arms buildup and her conversion into a military power has now openly opted for overseas troop dispatch and the Korean peninsula is its main target.

And Japan is taking the van in kicking up dust over the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK. This is a dangerous act to join the U.S. imperialists in increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula and fostering a showdown.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst notes that it is an invariable ambition of the Japanese reactionaries to invade Korea again and realise their old dream of "the greater East Asia coprosperity sphere." We solemnly warn Japan to behave with discretion, clearly mindful that her attempt at reinvasion of Korea may lead her to her own destruction, he says.

Envoy Presents Credentials to SRV Official

SK1105034693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] New DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Vietnam Han Min-chol on 4 May presented his credentials to SRV Vice President Nguyen Thi Binh.

In the meeting, the ambassador conveyed the greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Le Duc Anh via the vice president. The vice president expressed his deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey President Le Duc Anh's greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting he hopes that the brotherly and friendly relations and the unity between Vietnam and Korea will be continually consolidated and developed, the vice president said that the Vietnamese support the Korean people's just cause for the country's peaceful reunification.

Spring Rice Transplanting Enters Final Stages

SK1105011593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)—Rice transplanting is in full swing on cooperative fields of Korea in spring.

Paddy and non-paddy field ploughing is now at the final stage in the countryside and rice transplanting machines are in full capacity operation.

It is with the help of farming machine stations that spring farming is making successful progress.

Farm machine stations were founded in Korea in February, 1950.

There were stations in five counties including Chaeryong of South Hwanghae Province and Hamju of South Hamgyong Province at first.

The mission of stations was chiefly to plough paddy and non-paddy fields of farmers.

Farm machine stations have been set up in all counties and cities throughout the country with powerful material and technical means and strengthened and developed into bases of overall mechanization in the countryside on the basis of rapid industrial development.

The Hamju farm machine station in South Hamgyong Province had 10 tractors, five plows and a few harrows when it was founded and now has hundreds of tractors and nearly 3,000 trailing farm machines of 20 kinds.

The Chaeryong farm machine station of South Hwanghae Province has tractors as many as 50 times over the early period of its organisation and thousands of trailing farm machines of 45 kinds. A repairing and readjusting base, too, has been put in good order.

Today almost all farm work is done with the help of machines in the countryside from paddy field ploughing to sowing, plucking of rice-seedlings, rice-transplanting, weeding, fertilizer spraying, harvesting and thrashing.

The number of tractors per 100 hectares is 7 in plain, 6 in intermediary and mountainous areas and that of rice transplanting machines is 6.1.

The farm machine stations are constantly replenished with farm machines which are mass-produced at the Kumsong general tractor works, a leading tractor producer of the country, the "Chungsong" and September 25 tractor works and modern trailing farm machine factories.

KCNA Reviews 11 May Pyongyang Press

*SK1105052793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501
GMT 11 May 93*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)—Papers here today report that the great leader President Kim Il-song went round the new building of Kim Chaek University of technology.

Papers carry a photo-accompanied report that President Kim Il-song received the delegation of the Communist Party KPML (R) of Sweden and a report that the delegation presented him with a gift.

"Kim Il-song Biography" Vol. 1 was published in Iran and foreign media dedicated articles to the birthday of President Kim Il-song, according to the press.

Papers report that President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il received letters from the participants in the inaugural meeting of the Venezuela-Korea Friendship Association and the participants in the naming ceremony of the Kim Chong-il library held in Guatape, Antioquia department, Colombia.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received solidarity messages from foreign countries denouncing the "special inspection" campaign against the DPRK, papers report.

An article of NODONG SINMUN deals with the meticulous and energetic guidance of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il in building the three-revolution exhibition as a monumental edifice of the Workers' Party age.

Zimbabwean President Robert G. Mugabe is arriving here today on the invitation of President Kim Il-song. In this connection, papers carry editorials welcoming the goodwill envoy of the Zimbabwean people, a profile of President Mugabe and a photo-illustrated article on Zimbabwe.

Papers give an account of a meeting of the employees of the Sopo chicken plant held to implement the instructions given by President Kim Il-song on the spot.

Seen in papers is a solidarity message to the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea from Garib Newaz, president of the Bangladesh People's League, supporting the "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country".

Papers observe day of railways.

A picture album "Visit to North Korea, Billy Graham in the DPRK" was published in the United States, says the press.

Printed in papers is a declaration issued by the C.C., the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on the occasion of the anniversary of the may uprising of the South Korean people in Kwangju.

Papers inform the readers of the 3rd meeting of the program management committee of the Tumen River Area Development Program held in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article on crime-ridden South Korean society and MINJU CHOSON an article on the corruption of the South Korean military.

Papers give an account of the fourth symposium on "Peace in Asia and Role of Women" held in Tokyo.

Papers convey world public voices supporting the Korean people's cause of justice.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article titled "'Nuclear Problem' can never be pretext for U.S. military occupation of South Korea."

An article of MINJU CHOSON says the administrative and commanding way of management over which the

imperialists are making quite a noise is an old ruling method of imposing the demands of the privileged classes by state power in capitalist society.

The press informs the readers of the opening of the first East Asian Games.

KCNA Reviews 12 May Press

*SK1205142193 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1034 GMT 12 May 93*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, greeted Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the C.C., the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, a report that President Kim Il-song arranged a banquet for President Mugabe and speeches of the two state leaders at the banquet.

Papers carry a photo-accompanied report that president Mugabe paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il-song, reports that President Mugabe presented gifts to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il and photo-accompanied accounts of the arrival and sojourn of the President Mugabe here.

Foreign mass media reported "Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable," a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN carries news of rice transplantation on cooperative farms.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an article titled "Vigorous Advance Under Banner of Victory Is Traditional Trait of Struggle of Our People".

In commentaries, papers denounce the mean act of the South Korean rulers in seizing on the way the letters containing the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation and an appeal the North had sent by international mail to the South Korean authorities, representatives of all political parties and organizations and personages of various strata.

An article of NODONG SINMUN explains the tenth point of the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation.

The fact-finding group of the Japan Bar Association told KCNA here it had confirmed during its visit to Korea that the system of drafting "comfort women for the army" and "manpower" was instituted directly by the government of old Japan, says the press.

Papers inform the readers that the U.S. imperialist aggressors staged a provocative surprise air strike exercise against the North and South Korean students held a

rally to demand the clarification of the truth behind the death of Yi Chol-kyu and vow to carry the spirit of anti-U.S. national salvation revolution into practice before clashing with police.

MINJU CHOSON in a commentary denounces provocative words of the South Korean "prime minister" describing the "December 12 Army purge coup" as "no breach of law" and the Kwangju resistance for democracy as "Kwangju incident".

Papers report that mass rallies were held and joint declarations and statements published in different countries in support of the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation.

Papers inform the readers of a symposium of West European political parties for defending the cause of socialism held in Belgium.

Papers carry commentaries charging that Japanese armed forces' operational plan for invasion of the Korean peninsula is entering into a practical stage.

Papers give accounts of the visit of the Zimbabwean president to China, the 13th congress of the Communist Youth League of China and presidential elections in Djibouti.

An article of NODONG SINMUN strips bare the capitalist world addicted to drugs.

The paper reports that the 48th anniversary of the victory in the patriotic war was commemorated in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

South Korea

Reportage on UNSC Resolution on DPRK Nuclear Issue

Minister: Resolution To Pressure North

*SK1105085793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT
11 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—The U.N. Security Council resolution on North Korea will provide the basis for both persuasion and pressure in getting the communist regime to give up its nuclear program, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Tuesday. Seoul would closely watch Pyongyang's reactions in pursuing high-level contacts between North Korea and the United States and resuming inter-Korean dialogue, he testified before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs-Unification Committee.

Han's remarks came as the Security Council readied to adopt a resolution calling on North Korea to return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and accept international inspection on its suspected facilities. A high-level Pyongyang-Washington contact is predicted soon after the Council adopts the resolution.

Han said South Korea would be active in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) post-ministerial conference in July to develop the regional security dialogue framework into full-fledged security cooperation. The ASEAN security dialogue, the first of its kind, is planned in Singapore.

Meanwhile, the defense committee zeroed in on allegations of payoffs in the selection of the plane for the Korean Fighter Program (KFP). Reps. Chong Tae-chol and Kwon No-kap of the opposition Democratic Party demanded a public hearing on the KFP, and claimed that former senior presidential secretary Kim Chong-whi was involved in the selection process. Seoul first selected the F/A-18 of McDonnell Douglas but then switched to the F-16 of General Dynamics.

The opposition lawmakers claimed that the president of the Seoul office of General Dynamics and his classmate Kim Chong-whi were deeply involved in the selection change. Kwon said that the Army, Navy and Air Force all had over 400 more officers than their quota. There were 496 generals when the quota was 434, and 2,239 colonels and captains where there should be only 1,881, he said.

Minister Views Possible Sanction Effects

SK1205025793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—High-level U.S.-North Korea talks will focus on solving North Korea's nuclear problem, not on improving relations between the two countries, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu told a hearing of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee on Tuesday. U.N. economic sanctions would hurt North Korea if China joined them, because North Korea relies on China for 70 percent of its oil, he said.

In a defense committee hearing, Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae denied press reports that the F-18 was dropped in favor of the F-16 as the next-generation fighter under the Korean fighter program because of outside pressure. The change was made through an objective and in-depth study by the Defense Ministry, the joint chiefs of staff, the air force and research institutes, Kwon said.

He said a lack of money made the switch unavoidable and there had been no specific political factors in the decision. He suggested that Seoul might reconsider the F-16 if the United States did not make good on its promise to improve its performance. I'll closely check whether the U.S. Government keeps its promise, he said.

Asked about the incident on Dec. 12, 1979, that set the stage for Gen. Chon Tu-hwan to become president, Kwon said: It was an unhappy event of history that must not occur again and I think it should be evaluated from a historical point of view. While serving as defense minister, I'll do my best to prevent another such incident.

Kwon hedged when asked if he thought that the leaders of the incident should be punished. I think it is beyond the defense ministry's reach. Politics should do it, he said. He said 2.9 billion won (3.6 million U.S. dollars) had been earmarked for Armed Forces day events this year, and events would be every five years in the future. Armed forces day is Oct. 1.

DPRK Envoy Speaks Before UNSC Vote

SK1205022193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] United Nations, May 11 (YONHAP)—The United Nations Security Council [UNSC] urged North Korea Tuesday to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and open its nuclear facilities to inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). With a vote of 13-0 with two abstentions, the 15-member security council adopted a resolution containing a warning that the United Nations will take further action if necessary.

China, which is the last remaining major ally of North Korea and a permanent member of the Security Council, and Pakistan abstained. Although China is a permanent member of the council, its abstention was not accounted as a veto. The resolution, which consists of a nine-item preamble and five-item main text, asks the director-general of the IAEA to continue negotiation with North Korea and report back to the council on his efforts in due time.

It also urges all member states to encourage North Korea to respond positively to the resolution, and encourages them to facilitate a solution. The adoption of the resolution came Tuesday evening, following a heated debate in which North Korean Ambassador Pak Kil-yon spoke twice, insisting that North Korea would take appropriate self-defensive measures if the Security Council put unjustifiable pressure on his country.

This is not just empty talk, Pak declared. Pak went on to denounce the United States, claiming that it had doctored satellite pictures of North Korean nuclear facilities and provided them to the IAEA.

The ambassador then repeated North Korea's position that the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula could only be solved through negotiations between North Korea and the United States. South Korean Ambassador to the United Nations Yu Chong-ha countered the North Korean charges and said he believed the security council resolution to be appropriate and balanced.

Adoption of the resolution would be a reaffirmation of the solidarity of the international community with regard to the North Korean nuclear issue, Yu said. Yu said he hoped that Tuesday's resolution would be the last measure the world community would take against the North Korean nuclear issue. If North Korea responds sincerely and positively, it will receive a corresponding response from the international community, Yu said.

adding that South Korea was prepared to hold dialogue with Pyongyang on the North Korean nuclear issue.

U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright rebutted the North Korean charges and said the United States would continue to provide the IAEA with information and technological assistance whenever it was asked. The IAEA came to its own conclusions through its own inspectors as well as information supplied by member states, she said.

Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Hatano said the North Korean nuclear problem had a time limit and urged North Korea to accept the resolution immediately and take urgent measures to comply with the resolution. The Chinese ambassador said that his country supported denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. China, he added, opposed the use of nuclear weapons by both North and South Korea and an introduction of such weapons by a third country.

The North Korean nuclear issue had to be resolved by North Korea through separate negotiations with the United States, South Korea and the IAEA, he said. China was abstaining because the involvement of the Security Council would aggravate the problem, he said.

Seoul Welcomes Resolution Adoption

SK1205002193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0012 GMT
12 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—Seoul welcomed the U.N. Security Council's [UNSC] resolution on North Korea Wednesday and urged Pyongyang to comply with its terms. Calling the resolution timely and appropriate, a Foreign Ministry statement said the council's concerted action reflects the concern of the international community over the gravity and urgency of (North Korea's) nuclear issue and its determination to resolve the issue.

We appeal to the DPRK (North Korea) to fully recognize the concern and determination of the international community and urge it to respond positively to the SC resolution, the statement said. The Security Council's first resolution on North Korea, dated May 11, calls on Pyongyang to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). The resolution was adopted with 13 yes votes from the 15-member council with China and Pakistan abstaining.

The Government of the Republic of Korea, in close cooperation with all the countries committed to the cause of nuclear non-proliferation, will make every effort for the early solution of the DPRK's nuclear issue, the statement said. The ministry issued urgent instructions to all overseas missions to explain the background of the resolution to their host countries and muster support in persuading North Korea to comply with the resolution.

Ministry 'Reasonably Pleased'

SK1205025093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT
12 May 93

[YONHAP "News Analysis" by Yi Tong-min: "International Community Moves Along Its Track on North Korea Nuclear issue"]

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—The international community moved right along its set track Wednesday with the adoption of a Security Council resolution on North Korea. The two-rail track has been that of both stick and carrot. The Security Council handed North Korea the first stick. We are reasonably pleased, a Foreign Ministry official said in reaction to the resolution. But real hard work begins from here.

The resolution is expected to temporarily suspend international action on North Korea's nuclear issue and launch bilateral approach. Expected soon is a high-level meeting between North Korea and the United States. Also expected soon is resumption of inter-Korean dialogue.

The resolution, as it aimed, set the background for these negotiations. The last of the five points declares that the council decides to remain seized of the matter and to consider further security council action as necessary. Such a declaration carries heavy weight because it is by the Security Council, which represents the global community.

Although concerned nations may approach Pyongyang with softened action, there will always be this implied threat of sanctions looming over North Korea. The resolution showed North Korea that China, the last faithful ally, is limited in coming to Pyongyang's defense against global action when Beijing abstained from voting, adding further weight to sanction warnings.

No less significant was the fact that Brazil, which opposed strong wording in the resolution and said it would abstain, changed its mind at the last minute and voted yes. Participation of Brazil, a non-NPT [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty] member, shows the commitment of the international community to nuclear nonproliferation.

Seoul officials say efforts now will focus on bilateral negotiations. Assistant foreign minister Shin Kee-bock left for Washington last weekend for policy coordination before the North Korea-U.S. high-level contact. Sin and U.S. officials are expected to seek face-saving measures for North Korea, giving Pyongyang just enough excuse to return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation treaty (NPT) without it showing that North Korea kneeled to international pressure.

The key face-saving measures would include downscaling of the annual South Korea-U.S. military maneuver Team Spirit and the opening of American military bases in South Korea to outside inspection in exchange for seeing the nuclear installations in North

Korea. The mood is ripe for North Korea to be positive about solving the nuclear problem, officials here say.

North Korea definitely stands to gain compared to the situation before March 12, the date Pyongyang announced it was bolting from the npt, one Ministry official said. Indeed, North Korea at a minimum gets high-level talks with the United States.

South Korea will also attempt negotiations with North Korea. Officials here say there are things Washington cannot give Pyongyang but Seoul can, such as economic cooperation. North Korea's nuclear matter has temporarily left the United Nations, and officials here say it is entirely up to Pyongyang whether it goes back to the global body.

Seoul Considering 'Direct Talks'

*SK1205033693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0326 GMT
12 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—The South Korean government, in line with a basic guideline that seeks a peaceful solution to the issue, is positively studying direct talks with North Korea on the nuclear problem apart from high-level Washington-Pyongyang talks. The government has consulted with Washington on the idea and is to hold a meeting of unification-related ministers chaired by President Kim Yong-sam, possibly this week, to discuss a response to the United Nations adoption of a resolution on North Korea and to adjust the government's position toward direct talks.

Even though the nuclear issue is basically a problem between the world community and North Korea, South and North Korea should seek a solution as it is also an internal issue of the Korean people, a government official said Wednesday. The government is seriously considering proposing to the North inter-Korean talks on the issue in the first place in accordance with developments in the talks between North Korea and the United States.

As the U.N. resolution urges every member country to make an effort to solve the North Korean nuclear problem, inter-Korean talks would be sought if the high-level U.S.-North Korea talks were fruitless, he said. The government is expected to consider appeasement such as adjustment of the annual South Korea-U.S. military exercise Team Spirit, expansion of inter-Korean economic cooperation and allowing economic exchanges between the United States and North Korea.

At the same time, it is expected to call for the North to return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and accept the special nuclear inspections of the International Atomic Energy Agency and inter-Korean mutual inspections. In this connection, Seoul and Washington have learnedly come to the recognition that a more important role should be played by the parties of the two

Koreas to solve the nuclear issue and completed study of the level and contents of the appeasement measures toward the north.

The South may propose reviving the inter-Korean high-level talks to discuss the nuclear issue and will form the delegation, to be headed by Prime Minister Hwang In-song, by the middle of this month. Vice Unification Minister Song Yong-tae, Chong Chong-uk, senior presidential secretary for foreign and national security, Gen. Pyon Chang-won, first vice chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and Maj. Gen. Pak Yong-ok, director of the Defense Ministry's arms control department, also have been selected as delegates. Vice foreign minister Hong Sun-yong, Yi Tong-pok, a former special assistant to the prime minister, and Yun Yo-chun, special assistant to the director of the Agency for National security planning, are under consideration as delegates.

Minister Notes Sanction Conditions

*SK1205035193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0327 GMT
12 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea must both return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and accept International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s special inspection if it wants to avoid U.N. sanctions, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Wednesday. It is clearly stated in the U.N. resolution that minimum requirement is for North Korea to rescind its decision to withdraw from NPT and comply with IAEA's special inspection, Han told a press conference.

The United States, in its high-level contact with North Korea, will emphasize that, in addition to these demands, Pyongyang must accept inter-Korean simultaneous inspection as well, Han said. The foreign minister's remarks peg down South Korea's position amid suggestions within the government, given recently by Unification Minister Han Wan-sang, that North Korea's return to NPT is enough.

Yes, Han said when asked if North Korea must meet both conditions in the resolution in order to avoid international sanctions. The U.N. Security Council adopted the resolution calling on North Korea to reconsider its decision to leave NPT. It urged the communist regime to comply with the safeguards agreement with the IAEA and the agency's resolution demanding special inspection on two highly suspected North Korean nuclear sites.

The resolution passed with 13 yeases. China and Pakistan abstained. Han attached special significance to the fact that China abstained, predicting that Beijing's action at the Security Council will exert powerful influence on North Korea to actively solve its nuclear problem.

China sent a strong message to North Korea by allowing the resolution to pass the Security Council. It has shown it cannot but participate in the global movement for nuclear non-proliferation, said Han. North Korea can no

longer expect China to take its side when time comes for global sanctions against Pyongyang, said Han. The foreign minister said the upcoming North Korea-U.S. high-level meeting will be strictly limited to the nuclear issue.

The high-level contact is within the framework of the U.N. resolution recommending all member states to encourage North Korea to comply with the resolution, he told the press conference. There will be no new proposals or promises to be made at the contact, he said.

If Pyongyang refuses to act positively despite the first resolution, the security council is expected to take the warned additional steps before June 12 when North Korea's NPT withdrawal becomes final, according to the foreign minister. He suggested that inter-Korean dialogue may reopen in the near future, saying the possibility has always been inherent. We will watch the results of North Korea-U.S. contact, he said.

U.S., DPRK 'Reportedly' To Begin Talks

SK1205060593 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 May 93 p 2

[By New York correspondent O Chang-kuk]

[Text] Since the UN Security Council adopted a resolution urging North Korea to accept nuclear inspections, the U.S. Government has reportedly decided to hold high-level talks with North Korea in New York early next week and start working-level contacts from 12 May in New York.

The United States and North Korea had so far prepared for high-level talks at the counselor level in Beijing. Since the UN Security Council adopted the resolution, the United States has reportedly decided to move the place of contact between the United States and North Korea to the United Nations and contact the North Korean mission to the United Nations as a North Korean window for preparations for high-level talks.

Meanwhile, the ROK Vice Foreign Minister Sin Ki-pok, now visiting the United States, has reportedly conveyed the ROK Government's position on talks between the United States and North Korea and finished coordinating views between the ROK and the United States.

Letter Said Written by North POW's Discovered

SK1205051093 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 19 Dec 92 p 15

[Text] A letter that was to be sent to the Paris World Peace Conference written by prisoners of war [POW] of the Korean People's Army [KPA] who were imprisoned at the Kojé POW camp during the Korean war, and some 30 various documents were discovered at Yongsan village, Sangdong-ri, Sinhyon-up, Kojé County, South Kyongsang Province.

Kim Pong-yun, a fork-lift truck engineer of Cheil Heavy Industry, Kojé County, discovered these documents on

18 December. He said that while working near Yongsan village on 14 December, which was Camp No. 6 during the Korean war, he discovered a large bottle containing these documents which were wrapped up in a raincoat. He said that he reported this to the Public Information Bureau in Kojé County.

The letter was written in ink on white cotton underwear cut to the size of 80 centimeters in width and 120 centimeters in length. Under the title "To the Paris World Peace Conference," it said, "The U.S. soldiers lined the North Korean POWs in one line and tested the efficiency of their firearms on them. They are carrying out living-body tests including experiments using germ weapons on them. We send regards to you who are striving for world peace." At the end of the letter it stated: "From the KPA POWs in Camp No. 6 Kojé Island, the island of bloodshed."

Also discovered were some 30 secret documents, having the size of a postcard, their action program written in quite small letters.

The Kojé County authorities sent these materials to the Home Affairs Ministry and the Defense Ministry. These materials will be used for historical reference on the history of the Korean war.

President Meets U.S. Defense Official Perry

SK1105033793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said Tuesday the North Korean nuclear problem should be solved through close cooperation between South Korea and the United States and the concerted efforts of the international community. Kim made the remark during his meeting with William Perry, deputy Secretary of Defense, when the U.S. official paid a call on him at Chongwadae [presidential offices] Tuesday.

The Korean president said he highly evaluated the contribution of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea to the maintenance of security and stability in Northeast Asia. The United States' leadership role is becoming increasingly important at the time when the world peace is being threatened, Kim said. South Korea, for its part, hopes to contribute with a plan to send an army engineering unit to Somalia as part of the United Nations peacekeeping operation. Perry's visit will further solidify the cooperative relationship in security affairs between Seoul and Washington since the new governments were launched in the two countries, Kim added.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary Arrives 11 May

SK1105121793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1123 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—Former U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and five other researchers of the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), a

non-profit research organization, arrived in Seoul Tuesday [11 May] at the invitation of the Korea Foundation. The visitors will pay courtesy calls on President Kim Yong-sam, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae Wednesday to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue and other issues of common concern between South Korea and the United States.

The group also includes former Ambassador to Seoul James Lilley, former Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, AEI President Christopher Demuth and AEI Vice President David Girson. They will stay in Seoul until Thursday, a foundation spokesman said Tuesday.

Seoul, Washington Agree on U.S. Troops in South

SK1105090493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States repledged Tuesday that American troops will remain on the Korean peninsula as long as there is a nuclear threat from North Korea. The North Korea-U.S. high-level contact will be limited to solving Pyongyang's nuclear problem, and Washington has promised to closely consult the Seoul government in proceeding with it.

A U.S. military presence is as important as life and death for stability on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia, President Kim Yong-sam was quoted as telling visiting U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Perry. Withdrawal of even part of the American troops might mislead North Korea, Kim said, asking for caution in Washington's actions, presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said after the talks.

Perry, reminding that the troop withdrawal plan has been stopped, said the plan will stay suspended as long as North Korea's nuclear threat remains. The deputy secretary stated that the American troop size in South Korea will keep its current scale, and its pullout will be considered when North Korea returns to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] and take peaceful policies, according to the spokesman.

Perry repeated Washington's stance that North Korea's nuclear problem is not solved simply with Pyongyang's return to NPT. The aim is to stop operation of North Korea's nuclear reprocessing facilities and to deter its nuclear program, Perry was quoted as saying.

Seoul and Washington should try for this aim, and the United States will support South Korea to realize this effort at inter-Korean dialogue, Perry told Kim. The U.S. official emphasized Washington's support for inter-Korean dialogue, saying this channel should assume the critical role after the UNSC resolution, the spokesman said.

Seoul To Decide on U.S. Base Location in June

SK1205072593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—The government will decide in June at the latest whether to shelve or delay plans for relocation by 1997 of the U.S. military base in central Seoul because of the high cost and strategic problems, a government official said Wednesday. Although President Kim Yong-sam promised during his election campaign to remove the base, the government was rethinking the plan in view of such problems as tough conditions set by the U.S. side, the official said, requesting anonymity.

A decision, whatever it may be, would be made either this month or next, he added. On Tuesday, ruling Democratic Liberal Party executive chairman Kim Chong-pil hinted at government revision of the plan, saying there were suggestions that the relocation plan, believed to cost 2.4 trillion won (3 billion U.S. dollars), should be reconsidered due to current economic hardships.

But there are voices in the Foreign Ministry pointing out that the expense and strategic problems were taken account of in 1990, when Seoul and Washington finally agreed on relocation, and that resurrecting the reasons now to delay the plan was unconvincing. The background to the moves to delay or shelve relocation consists of North Korea's plan to communize the South by force by 1995 and its nuclear scheme, and financial demands by Washington that are said to be too heavy for Seoul to meet.

In working-level defense talks since relocation was decided in June 1990, Washington has asked for the base to be moved farther to either Taegu or Pusan rather than to Osan and Pyongtaek as agreed. In April last year, it also requested that the budget for the move be increased to 9.5 billion U.S. dollars from the 1.7 billion dollars proposed in 1991.

A Foreign Ministry official who was present at the negotiations in 1990 said he thought that the United States was demanding too much money for moving its base. Because some parts of the Yongsan base in Seoul could not be turned into a park, they could be sold, which could cover some of the costs, he said.

And because the Korean Army headquarters have moved to Kyeryong near Taejon, moving the U.S. base to South of the Han River shouldn't be a problem, he said. There was a suggestion of partial relocation during the 1990 negotiations, he said, but it was discarded in view of the principle that a U.S. base should not stand in the center of Korea's capital.

DLP Head: Seoul Studying Deferment

*SK1105090893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 GMT
11 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-pil, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], said on Tuesday [11 May] that the government was believed to be carefully studying deferring relocation of U.S. military bases at Yongsan in central Seoul. Kim, presiding over a joint meeting of party advisers and three main post-holders at party headquarters, said that there was a notion that the plan had to be reconsidered due to economic difficulty facing the country. He estimated the relocation cost at about 2.4 trillion won (3.06 billion U.S. dollars).

DP Lawmakers Oppose Leaving Base

*SK1205042093 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 May 93 p 2*

[Text] Opposition lawmakers took issue with the government for having allegedly shelved the Yongsan U.S. base relocation plan during the National Assembly Foreign Affairs-Unification Committee meeting yesterday, asking Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu to confirm the verity of the report. Rep. Yi Pu-yong of the main opposition Democratic Party [DP] said, "It has been reported in the press that the government is considering shelving the plan for relocation of the Yongsan U.S. forces base, which was expected to be completed by 1997. The defense minister has reportedly briefed the ministry plan to President Kim Yong-sam."

Yi also asked whether the defense ministry had consulted with the foreign ministry on the suspension of the relocation plan. Rep. Yi U-chong of the opposition party also grilled Minister Han about the reason why the government is reconsidering the relocation of the U.S. forces base in Yongsan.

"A foreign military base located in the heart of Seoul gives the impression that Korea is a colony. This is a matter of national pride," Yi said.

In answer to the lawmakers' questions, Foreign Minister Han said that he knew that the Defense Ministry had decided to shelve the relocation plan. "But the Foreign Ministry has not yet been notified of the plan by the Defense ministry," Han said.

In the committee meeting, many ruling and opposition party lawmakers questioned the foreign minister on the government position on and countersteps to the planned United Nations Security Council's adoption of a resolution calling for North Korea's return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the direct contact of U.S. and North Korean officials. Foreign Minister Han said the U.N. Security Council resolution on the North Korean nuclear issue will provide the basis for both persuasion and pressure to be used in getting Pyongyang to give up its nuclear program.

Seoul will closely watch Pyongyang's reactions in pursuing high-level contacts between the U.S. and North Korea and resuming inter-Korean dialogue, Han testified. Minister Han said that the Security Council resolution will ask the North Korean authorities to "reconsider" its plan to withdraw from the NPT. Originally the Council planned to use the term "retract" to have North Korea think twice about its rash decision, but later decided to tone down the wording by using the term "reconsider," Han said.

Han said that North Korean nuclear issue would not be prolonged indefinitely in consideration of the international community's firm determination to prevent nuclear proliferation and build a peaceful new world order in the post cold war era. The foreign minister said that the U.S. will not make any "one-sided" decision in the direct contact with North Korea. "The U.S. will fully consult with us before the direct contact," Han said. The contact is likely soon after the Council adopts the resolution. Lawmakers expressed grave worry about Russia having discarded radioactive waste in the East Sea, asking the government to conduct a joint survey on it.

Rep. Kang Sin-cho of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party asked the government to cooperate with Japan and North Korea to cope with Russia's radioactive waste dumping in the sea. He also urged the government to seek cooperation from such international organizations as the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] and UNEP [United Nations Environment Program].

Rep. Yi Pu-yong expressed concern over Russia's plan to dump radioactive waste into the sea for another 20 years, calling for resolute government countersteps. Pointing out that South Korea bears the heaviest financial burden needed to keep the U.S. forces on its soil, Yi asked the government to reconsider the South Korean-U.S. agreement to increase Korea's share of defense costs through 1995.

Minister Han said Seoul will be active in the ASEAN post-ministerial conference in July to develop the regional security dialogue framework into a full-fledged security cooperation. The meeting will be held in Singapore. In the Assembly Defense Committee meeting, opposition lawmakers demanded the Assembly hold hearings on the Korean Fighter Program (KFP), claiming that there were largescale kickbacks in the selection of the F-16 of General Dynamics.

Seoul Publicizes DPRK Letters of Appeal

*SK1005122493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1146 GMT
10 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—The government on Monday made public the contents of North Korean letters addressed to about 2,000 South Koreans on the so-called ten-point platform for national unity. The letters, whose addressees included Prime Minister Hwang In-song and Deputy Prime Minister Han Wan-sang, also contained an appeal to 70 million compatriots.

The government, branding these letters as part of the North's united front strategy against the South, did not allow the North Korean letters to be delivered to their addressees and instead keeps them at the consultation room of the National Unification Board for viewing by any interested person. Following their withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty last March, North Korea has been indiscriminately sending letters containing the 10-point platform and appeals to many leading figures of the South in what appears to a cold-war-style peace offensive, said Choe Pyong-po, spokesman of the Unification Board. The letters of appeal, signed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, explains about the 10-point platform said to have been prepared by Kim Il-song and asks for South Koreans' favorable response to the platform.

Introduction of DPRK Goods on 'Steady Increase'

SK1105102193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0948 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—Introduction of North Korean commodities into South Korea has been on a steady increase. A material furnished by the Customs Administration to the National Assembly on Tuesday showed that two-way commodity exchanges between South and North Korea reached 358.2 million dollars in 1,201 cases in a period from 1989 to last March. The North Korean commodities introduced into the South during the period totaled 338.8 million dollars in 1,095 cases and South Korean items taken to the North 19,390,000 dollars in 106 cases.

Yearly shipment of North Korean goods to the South was 18.6 million dollars in 66 cases in 1989 12.2 million dollars in 79 cases in 1990 105.7 million dollars in 300 cases in 1991 162.8 million dollars in 510 cases in 1992 and 39.3 million dollars in 140 cases in the first quarter of this year. On the other hand, South Korean goods taken to North Korea included 70,000 dollars worth in one case in 1989 2 million dollars in three cases in 1990 5.5 million dollars in 23 cases in 1991 10.5 million dollars in 63 cases in 1992 and 1.1 million dollars in 16 cases during the first three months of this year.

Trade Minister Meets With New Zealand's Bolger

SK1205033793 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 May 93 p 8

[Text] Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy Kim Chul-su met with visiting New Zealand Prime Minister James Bolger yesterday to exchange ideas on ways to promote bilateral trade between the two countries. Bolger and Kim supported the early conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the sponsorship of the GATT, a ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Pointing out that Korea has a widening trade deficit with New Zealand, Minister Kim demanded that New Zealand provide wider market access to Korean products. Commenting on a cheese producing joint venture in Korea, the New Zealand prime minister asked that Korea import more agricultural products from New Zealand, according to the ministry official.

He said the minister expressed the hope that New Zealand would expand investments into Korea, adding that restrictions against Korean businesses as well as other foreign concerns have been removed or eased under the new administration of President Kim Yong-sam. Korea exported \$113 million worth of textiles, electric and electronics items, steel products and automobiles to the Oceanic country, while importing \$490 million worth of lumber, aluminum, wool and beef products.

Vietnamese Premier To Arrive in Seoul 13 May

SK1205115593 Seoul YONHAP in English 1103 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 12 (YONHAP)—Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet is set to arrive in Seoul on Thursday [13 May] for an official visit. During his stay in Seoul through Sunday, Prime Minister Kiet will pay a courtesy call on President Kim Yong-sam and confer with Prime Minister Hwang In-song on ways to develop bilateral relations.

The Vietnamese premier will attend a briefing session on Vietnam's economic policies and investment environment scheduled to be held on Friday morning at Hotel Shilla. He will also have opportunities to observe major industrial facilities in the local areas.

Prime Minister Kiet will be accompanied by a large entourage including Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam. Minister Cam will have a separate meeting with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu on Friday and sign with him a Korea-Vietnam aviation agreement.

Foreign Ministry Announces Consuls-General Meeting

SK1005033593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—South Korean consuls-general in the United States and Canada meet for this year's annual regional conferences this week, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. The consuls-general in the United States will meet in Washington on May 14-15 and those in Canada in Ottawa on May 13-14. The conferences discuss Korea's political and economic relations with the two countries and ways to help Korean residents there.

13-Day Strike at Hyundai Supplier Ends

SK1205033193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0014 GMT
12 May 93

[Text] Kyongju, May 12 (YONHAP)—The 13-day strike at Apollo Industrial Co. ended on Tuesday afternoon after management promised to seek the release of arrested union leaders. The company, which supplies

bumpers and other parts of cars to Hyundai Motor Co., is to resume operations on Wednesday.

During the strike, which started on April 29, Hyundai Motor had to slow down assembly lines because of a shortage of parts. The union agreed to increase production to make up for losses during the strike.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**Malaysia****Delayed U.S. Action on Bosnia Worries Minister***BK1105135693 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia
Network in Malay 1300 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Malaysia is worried that the U.S. decision to withdraw its plan to take military action against the Serbs in Bosnia will encourage the Serbs to act more brutally. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said in Denpasar that the United Nations General Assembly should convene a meeting to adopt a resolution that will serve as a last resort if the Serbs continue their atrocities. The resolution will support calls for the United Nations to take military action against the Serbs. Datuk Abdullah is leading the Malaysian delegation to the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Standing Ministerial Committee in Denpasar [Indonesia]. He was commenting on a CNN news report about President Clinton's statement that the United States was forced to withdraw the plan to take military action against the Serbs following opposition from the EC.

Mahathir, SRV Minister on Resolving Disputes*BK1205074993 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0600 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Wednesday that parties involved in conflicting claims in the South China Sea should stick to principles for resolving them and not introduce new conditions once these principles had been accepted.

He conveyed this view to Vietnamese first deputy prime minister Phan Van Khai when the latter called on him at the Hotel Okura here Wednesday.

The prime minister arrived here Tuesday for a six-day visit during which he is scheduled to deliver a keynote address at an international conference on Asia's role in the changing world order beginning here this evening.

Malaysian ambassador to Japan Mohamed Khatib Abdul Hamid, who briefed Malaysian newsmen on the meeting, said Dr. Mahathir and Khai exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia, especially the issues on conflicting claims in the South China Sea.

Both agreed that all these issues must be resolved through negotiations.

Dr. Mahathir said negotiations must be based on legal aspects of claims and procedures and once these were agreed, the parties concerned should stick to them and not come up with other conditions. The parties involved should not introduce a historical basis, Khatib quoted the prime minister as saying.

The prime minister also said if negotiations were based on accepted and agreed principles, then the negotiations would always be successful.

On the question of bilateral negotiations on overlapping Malaysian and Vietnamese claims in the South China Sea, Dr. Mahathir told [words indistinct] interest in the issue in the hope that it could be resolved.

He added that Malaysia hoped this issue could be resolved through negotiations as he felt that it was something very important for relations in Southeast Asia as a whole.

Earlier, Khai conveyed to Dr. Mahathir how happy Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet was with his visit to Malaysia in January last year because Hanoi considered its ties with Malaysia a model for relations between nations.

Following the visit, and the one that Dr. Mahathir paid to Vietnam in April last year, there was now considerable assistance from Malaysia to Vietnam, with trade between the two countries increased almost 100 per cent since the visits.

Malaysian exports to Vietnam had increased from RM [Malaysia ringgit] 64 million (US\$25 million) in 1991 to RM126.6 million (US\$49.6 million) last year, while its imports from that country jumped from RM172 million (US\$67.4 million) in 1991 to RM322.1 million (US\$126.3 million) last year.

Feb Trade Surplus Rises by \$224 Million*BK1205082293 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia
Network in English 0800 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Increasing exports led Malaysia to chalk up a commendable trade surplus of \$580 million ringgit [Malaysian currency] in February. This was a significant improvement over the deficit of 1,253 million ringgit for the same month of last year. February was the 10th consecutive monthly surplus since May 1992. Exports for the month rose 41 percent from a year earlier to 8,654 million ringgit.

Malaysia's major trading partners in the first two months this year were Japan, Singapore, the U.S., Taiwan, Germany, United Kingdom, South Korea, and Thailand. They, together accounted for about 75 percent of the value of total trade. The figures were released by the Statistics Department.

Philippine Provinces Woo Companies To Invest*BK1105113893 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 8 May 93 p 12*

[Text] Five provinces in Philippines, impressed with Malaysia's infrastructural development, are keen to woo local companies to improve their infrastructure.

The provinces are seeking companies specialising in telecommunications, highways, and power to undertake projects under the build, operate, and transfer scheme.

The provinces—Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon (known as the Calabarzon region)—have a team which is on a week-long trade and investment mission to Malaysia and Singapore.

The governor of the Industry and Investments Group's Department of Trade and Industry [as published], Mr. Thomas G. Aquino, was speaking to reporters after meeting Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Chua Jui Meng at his office in Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

Aquino said unlike countries like Vietnam and China, the five provinces already have the necessary infrastructure and an ample, well-educated labour force.

"We want to improve the infrastructure and remove bottlenecks," he said, adding that there were vast opportunities in the five provinces.

He said in addition to the potential in the five provinces, investors will have ready access to the 63 million Filipino population in the country.

Chua told reporters that bilateral trade between Malaysia and Philippines had increased by 30.7 percent from RM [Malaysian ringgit] 1.39 billion in 1991 to RM 1.84 billion.

Malaysia has been recording trade surpluses with Philippines since 1987. Last year, it chalked a RM 603 million surplus compared with RM 400 million the previous year.

Major exports to Philippines include crude petroleum, machinery and transport equipment, raw materials, various chemicals, beverages, tobacco, and food products.

Imports from Philippines include machinery and transport, raw materials, animal and vegetable oil, food, and manufactured goods.

He urged traders to maintain and enhance bilateral relations as Philippines may prove a worthwhile venture as soon as the country recovers from its economic problems.

As of March this year, a total of 24 Filipino projects with a capital investment of RM 168 million has been approved.

Meanwhile, another group of the Philippine delegation has called on Deputy Menteri Besar [Chief Minister of] Selangor Datuk Abu Sajak Mahmud in Shah Alam yesterday.

The group was headed by Calabarzon Coordinating Council chairman Juanito R. Remulla who is also the governor of Cavite Province.

Companies To Build Auto Plant in Philippines

BK1105115593 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 May 93 p 12

[Text] Diversified Resources Bhd. [Limited] [DRB] is teaming up with Autocorp Group of the Philippines to set up an automotive assembly and component parts manufacturing plant in the Pangasinan Province, about 170 km north of Manila.

The venture will assemble Hyundai, Tata, and Citroen vehicles and among the automotive components to be manufactured include wire harness, exhaust system, and starter motors.

Witnessed by Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim and the Philippines secretary of finance, Ramon Del Rosario Jr., the two parties yesterday signed a memorandum of understanding in Manila to undertake the venture.

DRB Chairman Datuk Yahaya Ahmad signed for the Malaysian party and Autocorp was represented by chairman Leonardo Siguion Reyna.

Yahaya said DRB will take a 51 percent equity in the joint-venture company.

Another joint venture will be set up to undertake the marketing operations. Autocorp will hold a 51 percent stake in this outfit.

DRB is currently assembling Citroen, Isuzu, Hyundai, and Tata vehicles at its plant in Pekan, Pahang.

Yahaya said the decision to venture into the Philippines was made in line with the government's call to the private sector to undertake reverse investments.

He said the exercise will be implemented in phases and will involve an initial investment of RM [Malaysian ringgit] 50 million.

A site in San Fabian town in the Pangasinan Province has been identified for the plant.

Pending completion of the plant, Yahaya said the joint-venture partners will acquire an existing automotive assembly plant in Manila to expedite commencement of operations.

"Talks on the acquisition is being finalised," he said.

This assembly plant is currently operating below its capacity.

Apart from the firm plan to assemble Hyundai, Tata, and Citroen vehicles, Yahaya said the partners also intend to become a contract assembler for at least two more major makes.

"We are talking to a big Japanese manufacturer on this," he added.

The Pangasinan Province is one of the four growth areas identified by the Philippine Government and is the home province of President Fidel Ramos.

It is strategically located on the northwest portion of the Central Plain of Luzon. The province has a long and illustrious history as a gateway to the north of the Philippines primarily due to the Lingayen Gulf and the province's extensive shoreline.

One of the province's greatest assets is its educated, English-speaking labour force which, through appropriate management, can be made as productive as the manpower in any country.

Earlier, Anwar also witnessed another signing ceremony between the MBF [Malaysia Bumiputera Finance] Group and the ACA Food Inc. of the Philippines where ACA Food undertakes to become the franchise holder of MBF's Carl Junior fast food chain in the republic.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Message Stresses Peaceful Voting

BK1105141193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 May 93

["Message From Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia to His Beloved Compatriots;" dated 10 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Respected and beloved compatriots: Legislative elections to be held in our motherland from 23 to 28 May will be organized and supervised by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]. Compatriots will take part in the upcoming polls in order to freely elect your representatives for the National Assembly.

I, Prince father and Prince grandfather Norodom Sihanouk, would like to extend my deepest thoughtful sentiments and constant loyalty as well as best wishes to the compatriots. May all of you achieve success as desired in the elections.

I would also like to plead with armed compatriots who are warriors or terrorists to give up acts of war, violence, or corruption and not to endanger the lives or security or to destroy the property of our Cambodia's innocent civilian people, in any case. This is to preserve our Cambodia's honor and our Cambodian nation's supreme interests. [passage indistinct] the armed people who are fond of violence should put a halt to all manner of violent acts immediately, and once and for all.

Respected and beloved compatriots, please, accept from me the five blessings of Lord Buddha, that is, longevity, high social standing, happiness, zealous physical strength, and enlightenment.

[Dated] Beijing, 10 May

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

PDK Denies Fight With FUNCINPEC

BK1205030193 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 May 93

["Rejection" by the PDK spokesman regarding UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt's allegation of a PDK-FUNCINPEC artillery fire fight—read by announcer]

[Text] I. UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] spokesman Eric Falt said that the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] exchanged artillery fire with the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] faction in Ampil District in the northwestern part of Cambodia.

II. The PDK spokesman categorically rejects this provocative allegation by Eric Falt.

III. The PDK has had no trouble with FUNCINPEC. The PDK is a part of the Cambodian National Resistance Forces which have jointly struggled against the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressors for national liberation.

The Paris agreement has existed for 17 months now, but the Yuon have been carrying on their war of aggression against Cambodia. Yuon forces, both old and new and military and civilian, are controlling Cambodia in all aspects from Phnom Penh to commune and village level. Millions of Yuon nationals have continued to flow in to annex Cambodia and exterminate the Cambodian race.

This is a life-and-death matter for the Cambodian nation, people, and race. The Yuon have been able to carry on their war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia because UNTAC has colluded and cooperated with the Yuon and their puppets in destroying and killing the Cambodian nation and people. The Cambodian nation and people are not so stupid as to allow anyone to fool them and divert their attention from the real cause of the problem. The Paris agreement clearly states that all categories of Yuon aggressor forces must be withdrawn from Cambodia and that there must be a national reconciliation. This and other important points of the Paris agreement have not yet been implemented. In such a situation, the Cambodian nation and people will continue to struggle jointly until the national reconciliation plan put forth by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, is realized.

[Dated] 10 May

[Signed] The PDK spokesman

Government 'Prepared for Combat' After Polls

BK1205070893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 12 May 93

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] PHNOM PENH, May 12 (AFP)—If the Phnom Penh government wins elections later this month, it will resume its fight against the Khmer Rouge to end the partition of Cambodia, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong said Wednesday.

"We are prepared for combat because the partition of Cambodia by the Khmer Rouge leaves us no other choice," the Phnom Penh government foreign minister said in an interview.

"The State of Cambodia will never accept this partition," he said, using the formal name for his government, installed in 1979 after the Vietnamese invaded to oust the Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge, now the sole armed group opposed to the Phnom Penh government, controls large areas in the north and west of Cambodia along the frontier with Thailand.

Since the Maoist guerrillas pulled out of the UN peace process last June, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has been unable to enter these areas, which have a low population but large forests and reserves of gems.

Hor Namhong said that if Thailand "remains neutral" and closes its frontier then "the Khmer Rouge will not survive long militarily."

Thailand, along with China, was one of the main backers of the Khmer Rouge, who have been battling the Phnom Penh regime since the early 1980s.

The foreign minister said the situation after the elections will be different to the decade-long civil war his government fought against the Khmer Rouge while diplomatically isolated from most countries except those in the Soviet bloc.

The post-election government will be considered legal and will be recognised by the international community, Hor Namhong said.

He said the Phnom Penh government has "great hopes" of winning the elections, the aim of two years of work by the United Nations.

But he rejected the idea of a government of national reconciliation including the Khmer Rouge, a proposal that has been put forward by Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a way of getting the peace process on the road again.

"Accepting the Khmer Rouge in a provisional government will be paving the way for their return to power," he said.

"If the Khmer Rouge won the elections, we would accept the verdict" but because they have not taken part in the polls they cannot claim a place in any government, he said.

The Khmer Rouge pulled out of the UN-organised scheme to bring peace to Cambodia, refusing to demobilise their troops or hand over their arms. They have refused to take part in the May 23-27 elections and have already said they will not respect the results.

Since leaving the peace plan they have stepped up a violent campaign against UNTAC and the Phnom Penh government with the aim of derailing the elections.

"The elections must take place at all costs, or we will be kneeling before the Khmer Rouge," the foreign minister said.

UN Boosts Security; Indian Peacekeeper Injured

BK1205094293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT
12 May 93

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 12 (AFP)—The United Nations beefed up its security measures Wednesday ahead of the violence expected to accompany elections 11 days away, flying in thousands of U.S.-donated flak jackets, helmets and emergency flares for U.N. personnel under fire in the Cambodian countryside.

"All I can say is, it's better to be safe than sorry," said U.S. envoy Charles Twining who was on hand as a C-141 transport plane landed at Pochentong Airport, delivering the first load of 6,500 flak jackets, 10,000 helmets, flares and first aid supplies.

"I think it's important for all of us in the world to do what we can to make sure this election is a success," he said.

The equipment will be distributed to U.N. personnel, including electoral workers, stationed in dangerous remote areas of Cambodia where they risk becoming casualties in what appears to have become a Khmer Rouge campaign to disrupt the elections.

Another U.N. civilian policeman, this time from India, was injured Tuesday when two unidentified assailants riding a motorcycle threw hand grenades at his car driving on Route 69 north of Sisophon, near the Thai border in northwest Cambodia, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said.

The grenade exploded a few meters (yards) away from the car, damaging it and lightly injuring the Indian inside, Falt said. The situation in the rest of the country overnight was relatively quiet, he said, following fighting in three provinces over the weekend that left one Pakistani peacekeeper injured.

At least 10 deaths of U.N. personnel so far are attributed to the Khmer Rouge. Another 62 Cambodian civilians were killed and 137 injured at the hands of the Khmer Rouge in April alone, according to UNTAC figures.

The flak jackets and helmets will be distributed in what the U.N. Transitional Authority (UNTAC) called the "most security sensitive areas" of the country. Their most likely destinations will be the troubled provinces of Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey in the northwest, Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom in central Cambodia and Kompong Speu in the south.

"Because of the security situation in the countryside at the moment, the more stores like this we have the better," UNTAC military spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Dick Palk said.

Individual governments with troops participating in UNTAC have their own flak jackets, and all contingents in dangerous areas have built underground bunkers, he said.

The Government of Australia has sent an additional 100 soldiers to fly Blackhawk helicopters in Cambodia during the elections and to increase protection as the Khmer Rouge increase their attacks. In addition, Malaysia said it would send eight helicopters to help out the polls.

An UNTAC list of polling sites released Wednesday showed the number of sites reduced for security reasons by about 300, from more than 1,800 planned to 1,561.

Every district in Cambodia except one—including those with a Khmer Rouge presence—has at least one mobile polling station available during the election, and UNTAC election officials are counting on people traveling long distances to get to voting booths if they can.

Only in New Oral district in southern Kompong Speu—where Bulgarians and election workers coming under frequent Khmer Rouge attack have been forced to abandon their posts—will there be no voting whatsoever.

"There's a small population in that district that does not really justify having a station. Furthermore, as you know, there are security concerns in that district," Falt said.

UNTAC Plans Fewer Polling Stations

OW1105020493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT
11 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 11 KYODO—Polling stations for Cambodia's May 23-28 general elections will be set up near United Nations peacekeeper camps in a bid to prevent disruption by Khmer Rouge guerrillas, a UN Map indicates.

The confidential map obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE shows that the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) plans to set up 1,401 polling stations in the country instead of 1,850 as originally planned.

UNTAC reduced the number to ensure the safety of election monitors in the wake of the killing of a Japanese UN volunteer in April.

UNTAC also plans to deploy mobile polling stations in dangerous areas.

The map indicates that no polling stations will be placed in Khmer Rouge-controlled areas in four provinces of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang and Preah Vihear.

The guerrilla faction, one of Cambodia's four warring factions which signed a peace accord in Paris in 1991, has refused to disarm and said it will boycott the elections.

Hun Sen Issues Statement on Election 11 May

BK1205041593 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT
11 May 93

["Statement by His Excellency Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia"; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] Beloved venerable monks and compatriots: It is only a few more days until the elections begin. I would like to take this opportunity to make an appeal to venerable monks and compatriots all over the country on the following points:

I. This election is historic for our country. For many centuries and decades Cambodia has not had (such an) election. Therefore, this election is one of historic character for democracy in Cambodia.

It is only (just over 10 days) to go before we hold the elections, and the Khmer Rouge and their allies are destroying the election process. Are we willing to (submit) to the threat of the Khmer Rouge and their allies? These allies have threatened to withdraw (because of the so-called) violence and terrorism and have raised the issue of lack of a neutral political atmosphere. (The United Nations), like the countries that are signatories of the Paris agreement, have clearly decided that the elections should proceed. The Cambodian people are hoping that in the next few days they can vote. Therefore, the election should proceed because this election is for peace, to end the war, and to bring about national reconciliation, progress, and national construction.

Thus, I appeal to the clergy and compatriots to be courageous and to vote, freely and properly, under the guard of UN officials. We should not be afraid of any threat or intimidation from the Khmer Rouge Party or the Khmer Rouge's allies, who do not want people to vote or to decide to vote [words indistinct]. Therefore, compatriots should perform this duty at all costs in this election and vote at polling stations organized by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and

at mobile stations UNTAC will provide for compatriots in order to get the maximum number of people to vote. I hope that over 90 percent of the compatriots who have registered for the election will turn out. Those compatriots who have their voting cards burned or destroyed by the Khmer Rouge can still vote because their names and addresses have already been recorded in UN computers. This is the first appeal.

II. This round of elections is vital for our country and nation because this election is not just for changing people's deputies, ministers, the prime minister, provincial governors, and district chiefs, but is for changing the very character of the political regime. Therefore, our votes at this election can make us live and develop or they can kill us because we have given power to a political party with aspirations that run counter to ours. We have voted and many times have been cheated by others and their propaganda. (?We have been) urged to provide support for toppling the samdech [prince—Sihanouk's popular title]. In the end, however, a tragedy we never conceived occurred on Cambodian soil. The Khmer Rouge [words indistinct] to topple the Lon Nol regime; on the contrary what we received was a [words indistinct] unthinkable tragedy.

We have toppled the Pol Pot regime and created the current regime. True, this regime is not yet perfect, but it is one we can live with, one that can bring us prosperity. With this regime we already enjoy rights and freedom. Therefore, the decision of compatriots this time around should be a truly correct one. It is my view that the clergy and compatriots will grant justice to the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], which is the only party that liberated the nation from the genocidal disaster. It has prevented the return of the Pol Pot regime for the past more than 14 years and has developed the land. Now the CPP needs this continued support to solve two major problems that compatriots should realize in order to avert danger in the future.

A. The first problem is the prevention of the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This is a current issue and will be a long-term problem for Cambodia. We want to live, to have freedom and human rights, but first of all we have to live free from the threat of genocide. Therefore, only by voting for the CPP can there be sufficient conditions to prevent the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This is the first issue.

B. Second, an ownership war will break out most savagely on Cambodian soil if the CPP loses. Therefore, avert an ownership war, which could result in killings; only by voting for the CPP can an ownership war, a most savage war in our history, be averted. So, this is an issue compatriots should carefully think about in this historic phase.

These are the two points about which I would like to inform you. The CPP still has a historic role to carry out which is comprised of two major tasks: to prevent the

return of the genocidal regime and to avert an ownership war, which could erupt if the CPP loses in the election.

III. I would like to appeal to the clergy and compatriots to continue to support the CPP because this support will enable the party to continue its as yet incomplete historic mission. The two historic missions I have just informed you of are the prevention of the genocidal regime's return and the prevention of an ownership war.

There is yet another issue, and that is the mission for peace, national reconciliation, and development of the country and nation. Our country has suffered great destruction. We need to have national reconciliation with all political parties that detest injustice and genocide and that do not want the genocidal regime to return. We need to rally all political forces that adhere to policies in accordance with multiparty liberal democracy, a policy to rebuild the country, and a policy to prevent the genocidal regime and to end the war peacefully.

We need to further rebuild and develop the country. This is what the CPP wants. It wants to rally all forces, (?human), intellectual, and property resources to rebuild the country. The plan prepared by the CPP in its political platform, as well the economic plan and the socio-economic development plan, has already been explained by Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and myself.

Therefore, in order to successfully achieve these plans, the people's support is required through each citizen's vote to enable the party to carry out its historic mission. I hope to receive an overwhelming majority of votes from the clergy and compatriots to enable the party to continue to fulfill its historic mission.

Citizens Reportedly Kill UNTAC Official

BK1005060093 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] Reports from Bavel District, Battambang Province, say that an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] vehicle on a pleasure ride carrying a Vietnamese girl ran over and killed a child who was leading cattle across the road in (Sangke Ta Mang) village in Prey Khpuos commune, Bavel District, Battambang Province.

At the news of this incident, the child's parents and relatives and the people in the village surrounded the vehicle of the white-skinned UNTAC official. The latter behaved indifferently and gave one 100-riel bank note to the dead child's parents saying: Take this 100 riel for your child's funeral; in fact, you should be paying me back because I have come to find peace for Cambodia.

Very angry and no longer able to control himself, the child's father raised his axe and split the head of this white-skinned UNTAC official who died on the spot. The people in (Sangke Ta Mang) angrily said that these

bad guys are colluding with Vietnam and its puppets to kill the Cambodian nation and people and yet have shamelessly claimed that they are helping Cambodia to obtain peace. They consider the Cambodian people worse than animals; to them a Cambodian life is equal to a worthless 100-riel bank note. If he had apologized, it would have been better. However, he killed people and looked down on them. Does he think the Cambodian people are afraid of curved-nose, white-eyed persons?

The Cambodian people respect only those who have come and implemented the Paris agreement correctly; to verify that Vietnam withdraws from Cambodia and that the four parties have equal rights in the Supreme National Council. However, if you are fully siding with Vietnam and Vietnam's puppets and lackeys, you are betraying the Cambodian people. The latter are trying you accordingly. And do not blame any party; it is the entire Cambodian people who are against you who have come to collude with Vietnam and its puppets to kill the Cambodian nation and people.

Radio VGNUFC Reports Uprising in Kompong Cham

BK1005015093 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 May 93

[Excerpt] Reports from Cheung Prey District in Kompong Cham Province say that since 5 May people, Cambodian soldiers, and militiamen in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, have revolted and carried out military and civilian attacks in Cheung Prey district town and liberated all villages and communes from opposite Prek Kdam ferry crossing to Cheung Prey village and Skun township, which is the Cheung Prey district seat.

The reports say that the people killed two Vietnam's district puppet leaders and six commune officials; these were the most brutal officials. The people also arrested 76 assorted district and village officials; killed three puppet regiment officers and four battalion officers; and destroyed and also seized a large quantity of assorted weapons. The people also killed seven hidden Vietnamese who were directing the puppets in Cheung Prey District and burned over 100 Vietnamese houses. [passage omitted]

Editorial Links FUNCINPEC, Khmer Rouge

BK0905153993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 May 93

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "The FUNCINPEC Policies That Lead to the Genocidal Regime"]

[Text] In its recent political campaign, the FUNCINPEC, [National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, which is known to all as an ally and henchman of the Khmer

Rouge, raised a hue and cry about the so-called policy of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] to prevent the return of the Pol Pot regime, saying the policy will lead to a war destroying the nation. This is utterly an anti-thetical interpretation turning white into black and good into bad.

However, despite its all-out efforts to seize more votes in the coming elections through such an immoral method, the Cambodian people who want peace and who abhor the bloodthirsty regime of the Khmer Rouge/Pol Pot clique will not (?fall for its trick). Worse still, the Khmer Rouge rebels have been intensifying their barbarous military operations in provincial cities, townships, and many localities controlled by the State of Cambodia [SOC], causing losses of life and property among innocent people, including UNTAC members.

While the Cambodian people were calling on various other political parties and the international community to take urgent measures to check the Khmer Rouge/Pol Pot crimes, FUNCINPEC said the CPP's policy is a policy leading toward a war to destroy its own nation. This means that FUNCINPEC pursues a policy against the Cambodian people, against mankind and [words indistinct] the FUNCINPEC will certainly hand over the country and people to the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This is a policy leading the people to dig graves to bury themselves in.

We would like to stress that from 1979 to date [words indistinct] and suffered countless miseries under the Pol Pot regime. No one wants this barbarous regime to return.

Each Cambodian knows well that if the Pol Pot regime returns, it will certainly implement its genocidal policy in an even more ruthless manner; and no one wants that ordeal.

We (?want to know whether) FUNCINPEC has already said everything it wants to say.

FUNCINPEC should stop saying the CPP's policy to avert the Pol Pot regime will lead to a war to destroy its own nation. If it continues to say this, we are afraid it might stand to lose in the coming elections. It should not look down upon the Cambodian people. Do not think they can be induced to do anything one wishes. Such a propaganda campaign is like a boomerang, making it more clear to others that FUNCINPEC's nonprevention policy to be implemented if it is elected is certainly a danger [words indistinct] but it will bring Pol Pot [words indistinct] back to massacre the Cambodian people again.

We would like also to emphasize that during the past over 14 years, in leading the country the CPP has never (?made any political errors). As stressed in the statement made by SOC Prime Minister His Excellency Hun Sen, [words indistinct] were not created by the CPP. It is the leaders in the former regimes who must be held responsible for national history. Everything the CPP has done up to now has been for the sake of peace, national reconciliation, progress, and gradually advancing toward eliminating our people's poverty. Among all these, the policy to prevent the return of the

Pol Pot regime is the CPP's [words indistinct] in the national reconstruction process.

Laos

Editorial Welcomes PRC Defense Minister Visit

BK1205052793 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 10 May 93

[Editorial: "Wholeheartedly Welcome Comrade General Chi Haotian's Official Friendship Visit to Our Country"]

[Text] Today, Comrade General Chi Haotian, state councillor and national defense minister of the PRC, arrived in Vientiane for a four-day official friendship visit to our country at an invitation of Comrade Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee and national defense minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian has brought with him to our Lao army and people the fine traditions of profound friendship and neighborly solidarity and affection from the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] and the heroic Chinese people. Amid an atmosphere of great change in the international relations, this visit has brought about an odorous blooming of the traditionally profound friendship between the two nations and two armies of Laos and China.

The Chinese PLA is an army which maintains profound patriotic tradition and is profoundly loyal to the CPC and Marxism. It also maintains a lofty spirit of socialist internationalism. It served as a main force during the people's war against the aggression of the Japanese militarists. It successfully toppled the feudalism, bureaucratic, and capitalist administration in China, marched forward to completely liberating the country, and then gloriously established the PRC. The Chinese PLA has worthily contributed to fulfilling the international obligations. Under the present circumstances, implementing the reform and open-door policy of the CPC, along with extensively developing the country, the Chinese PLA has attentively built itself in all respects to become a well-organized, modern, and strong army. Following the self-building, the quality of the Chinese PLA in the military and political fields has been increasingly raised. It is capable of countering a war of aggression under all circumstances. It maintains a resolute determination to defend the national sovereignty and the revolutionary gains. The Chinese PLA has worthily contributed to securely safeguarding the world peace.

Laos and China have a common border. They are linked with mountain ranges and waterways. Under the party's leadership of each country, people of the two countries have been acquainted with each other. They have helped and supported each other in opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism. Noteworthy is that during the national-democratic revolution period of the Lao people,

the party, government, people, and fraternal Chinese PLA stood by the side of our Lao people and rendered highly efficient support and assistance to our revolutionary cause. The traditional solidarity between the two nations and two armies have been flourished, strengthened, and fruitfully promoted with each passing day by the two parties and two peoples of Laos and China. The time-honored traditional friendship and solidarity between the Lao and Chinese nations and armies have been enhanced as never before. The exchanges of visits between top-level party and state leaders as well as between leaders at the ministerial and department levels or leaders of different services of the two countries in the past have brought about mutual understanding between the two peoples. Following the exchanges of visits, the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries have also been realized in all spheres.

Between the two armies in particular, following the official visit to the PRC by our high-level Lao military delegation headed by Lt. Gen. Choummali Sai-gnason in July 1991, delegations of the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistical Department, and technicians from various branches of our army have taken turn in paying friendship visits or making field trips in the PRC. Military attaches of the two countries in Beijing and Vientiane have also made great efforts and significantly contributed to facilitating and harmonizing the relations between the two ministries and two armies.

Following this first official friendship visit to our country by the high-level military delegation of the PRC led by Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian, close friend and comrade of our Lao army and people, the odorous blooming profound friendship between the two nations and two armies of Laos and China will be further consolidated and developed ever more fruitfully and beautifully. The Lao people's armed forces and multi-ethnic Lao people, being elated at the past Lao-Chinese friendship, are very pleased and honored at this friendship visit to the LPDR of the high-level military delegation of the PRC. We hereby would like to express a wholehearted welcome to the visit. We wish the PRC delegation glorious and fruitful success in the friendship visit to our country on this occasion.

Foreign Affairs Minister To Visit PRC 'Soon'

BK1205005293 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 12 May 93

["Press release" of Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic—date not given]

[Text] In response to an invitation by Comrade Qian Qichen, vice premier and foreign affairs minister of the PRC, Comrade Somsavat Lengsavat, foreign affairs minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, will pay an official friendship visit to the PRC soon.

Burmese Government Delegation Arrives 11 May*BK1105125993 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] A high-level delegation of the Government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] led by Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister, arrived in Vientiane this morning to pay a four-day official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at the invitation of Khamphoui Keoboulapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Committee for Planning and Cooperation of the LPDR.

During its visit, the high-level Myanmar Government delegation will pay courtesy calls on important Lao Officials and meet and exchange views with the leading delegation of the LPDR Government with a view to finding ways to promote immediate and long-term bilateral cooperation and especially to develop, consolidate, and strengthen the long-standing solidarity and neighborly friendship between the Lao and Myanmar Governments and peoples.

The visit to the LPDR by the delegation of the Government of Myanmar will also serve to further enhance the outcome of the visit to the Union of Myanmar by Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon in February 1992. In addition, the delegation will visit a number of production establishments and temples in Vientiane capital and Vientiane and Luang Prabang Provinces.

A grand ceremony was held at Wattai Airport to welcome the Myanmar delegation with the presence of Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboulapha, ministers, deputy ministers, and high-level Lao cadres concerned. U Maung Maung Lay, Myanmar ambassador to Laos, and other staff members of the Myanmar Embassy in Laos were also on hand to welcome the delegation.

Talks Held*BK1205121193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 May, the leadership of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] headed by Khamphoui Keoboulapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Committee for Planning and Cooperation of the LPDR, held talks with the high-level delegation of the Government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] headed by Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister of the Union of Myanmar.

The meeting between the high-level delegations of the two sides proceeded in a spirit of enhancing the outcome of the visit to the Union of Myanmar in April 1992 by Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon. The meeting was aimed at finding ways together to further expand the immediate and long-term bilateral cooperation and especially to increasingly consolidate and strengthen the long-standing solidarity and neighborly friendship

between the Lao and Myanmar Governments and peoples. The two sides raised many important issues for discussion, including speeding up exchange and cooperation in the technical and agricultural fields, trade relations, the possibility of investment in each country, mutual cooperation in halting and suppressing narcotic drugs, and the Lao-Myanmar border problem regarding regular and convenient visits between the peoples living on both sides of the border.

In the evening at Lan Xang Hotel a reception was held in honor of Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin and his party hosted by Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboulapha.

Phong Saly Province Delegation Visits PRC*BK1105101193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] A delegation of the Information and Culture Service of Phong Saly Province paid a friendship visit to La District, Yunnan Province, the People's Republic of China from 4 to 6 May, at the invitation of the committee in charge of information, cultural, and radio and television works of La District.

During the visit, the two sides signed a memorandum of agreement on cooperation in the mass media and cultural affairs fields. The memorandum states that in the future the two regions will increase and improve their relations, cooperation, and exchanges of experience in carrying out work in the fields of information and cultural affairs to serve the interests of their peoples.

While in La, the Lao delegation also visited radio and television stations, telecommunications system, movie theaters, and a museum in the district.

Daily Urges Improved International Economic Ties*BK1205145593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 12 May 93*

[PASASON 12 May editorial: "Effectively Expand Economic Relations With Foreign Countries"]

[Text] To continue the principled implementation of the comprehensive restructuring policy and the expansion of economic relations and cooperation with foreign countries for mutual benefit is the consistent and long-term policy of our party and state, which is absolutely correct and appropriate. This is because the world economy is becoming increasingly internationalized, and linking the economy of our country to this development is an objective need so that we can seize favorable conditions and international capabilities to develop and make our country more prosperous.

Broadening our economic relations with foreign countries in the immediate future must be aimed primarily at attracting and promoting direct foreign investment in

our country in various forms with appropriate cooperation with the purpose of earning a prolonged livelihood together, ensuring legitimate interests for each side, and refraining from making quick and large profits with minimal and superficial investment without paying heed to losses inflicted on the other party.

Investment should be urgently promoted in the agricultural, forestry, and electricity generating fields as well as in building infrastructure and economic and cultural structures aimed at producing goods for export and creating conditions for accumulating capital for national construction and development. In other words, to attract foreign capital and technology to be combined with the potential in our country for national development and construction beginning by developing the domestic economy, utilizing rich natural resources to build the structure, and relying on this structure for exploiting the potential of natural resources to boost production of goods for export to gradually create a trade balance with other countries.

This objective is extremely monumental and arduous, considering the backwardness of our country and the increasing trends of trade competitiveness and protectionism imposed by certain countries to protect their own world interests.

Nonetheless, we are still blessed with many favorable factors and conditions to translate into reality our objectives if we remain alert and know how to improve our policy to conform to reality in the world and in our country in each period. At the same time, we must pay attention to upgrading and training enough personnel with capabilities, qualifications, firm attitudes, alertness, and skills in implementing our policy to effectively broaden economic relations with foreign countries.

In addition to these issues, we must possess a complete set of mechanisms, regulations, policies, and laws in order to provide conveniences and to create a good impression on and confidence for foreign traders and investors; otherwise our correct policy will become meaningless. This is because no businessmen or investors would risk any uncertainties without rules or principles to ensure benefits for their investment and businesses. On the contrary, should no rules nor principles exist, or should they be incomplete and ineffective, this will only lead to business operations without any aims and with bogus or scarce capital whose aim is only to make quick and immediate profits, which is not on the basis of earning a prolonged livelihood together and ensuring legitimate benefits for both sides.

New District Established in Savannakhet Province

BK0905065493 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] In early May, the Savannakhet Province party committee and administrative committee announced the appointment of party and administrative committees

and the creation of Vilabouli as the province's 13th district. The prime minister earlier gave official approval to establish the district.

The newest district, Vilabouli, is under the responsibility of the district party committee and administrative committee with a combined total of 13 members. Vilabouli is a remote district consisting of 11 cantons. Five cantons are located in the Lao Loum area, while six cantons have been detached from Sepon District. The district comprises 112 villages made up of 3,829 houses with a total population of 22,780 citizens, including more than 11,500 women. The population is composed of 55 percent Phou Thai ethnic group and 35 percent Lao Theung.

The district is situated in a very poor area due to unfortunate natural conditions. More than half of the population earns its livelihood via highland cultivation. Transportation routes are still inconvenient making it difficult for people to travel from place to place.

Philippines

Bomb Explodes at Manila Train Station

HK1105134793 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in English 1130 GMT 11 May 93

[From the "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] A bomb exploded at the LRT [Light Rail Transit] Abad Santos station in Manila. The Western Police District's Mobile Patrol Division confirms that the bomb exploded before 8:00 [1200 GMT] this evening at the relatively crowded LRT Abad Santos station. Police say 13 to 16 people suffered injuries because of the blast. The victims were rushed to the Chinese General Hospital and Jose Reyes Memorial Hospital.

AFP Reports Second Bombing

HK1105153193 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Manila, May 11 (AFP)—Bombs ripped through two crowded stations of Manila's elevated light railway transit (LRT) system during the early evening rush hour Tuesday [11 May], leaving 22 people injured, police said. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attacks, but police said the explosive devices used were similar and the bombings appeared to be the handiwork of a single group.

The first blast occurred at about 7:55 p.m. (1155 GMT) inside an LRT coach at the Jose Abad Santos station in central Manila, leaving 15 passengers injured, police said. Most of those injured in both sites sustained shrapnel wounds. The second explosion occurred about three minutes later and about 10.5 kilometers (6.5 miles) away at the southernmost LRT terminal of Baclaran in the suburb of Paranaque. Seven people were reported injured in the second blast.

Local radio stations said the first blast carved big holes on the floor and on the side of the coach. One of the victims at the Baclaran blast said in a radio interview that the explosion occurred as passengers were alighting from the coaches onto the concourse. "I was stepping out of one of the rear doors when there was an explosion. There was a stampede. There was a second explosion and I realized that I was hit on the back," 25-year-old Ruth Damasco told DZRH radio.

Police Superintendent Rufino Torrenueva, head of a bomb disposal team deployed at the Abad Santos station, told DZBB radio that the devices had been "timed to explode at a certain time." He said police had no immediate suspects.

The bomb attacks were the first in the Philippine capital since an explosion at Manila airport's domestic terminal left one employee injured on April 27.

Torrenueva said police had no information on whether the blasts were linked to a week-old military offensive against a Moslem extremist group in the southern island of Basilan. The assault was mounted after the group refused to release Spanish Roman Catholic priest Bernardo Blanco and a five-year-old boy, Luis Anthony Biel, kidnapped separately in Basilan earlier this year. Blanco escaped from his kidnappers last week, while the boy was freed unharmed earlier Tuesday during a lull in the fighting, which the military says has left at least 46 of the kidnappers dead.

The extremists, allegedly led by a Moslem cleric who goes by the name Abu-Sayyaf, were also blamed by police for a bomb attack that destroyed an airport terminal and left 19 people injured in the southern city of Zamboanga on February 28.

Further on Bombings

HK1205020293 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Seven injured persons were brought to the San Juan de Dios Hospital in Manila after a bomb exploded at the Light Railway Transit [LRT] Baclaran station. The incident has been blamed on suspected terrorists who, about five minutes earlier, allegedly bombed another LRT train. Investigators have discovered several pieces of shrapnel from an MK Mark 2 hand grenade which was attached to a timer and battery.

Aside from the Chinese General Hospital and the San Juan de Dios Hospital, four other bombing victims, including husband and wife Mary Jane and German Sotelo were brought to the Manila Central University Hospital in Monumento, Caloocan City.

New Press Secretary, Others Take Office

HK1205030693 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Four high ranking government officials have formally taken their oath of office. They are DWIZ

broadcaster Jesus Sison, acting press secretary; Philippine National Police [PNP] chief Humberto Rodriguez; and retired PNP Deputy Director-General Manuel Roxas, as well as Raymundo Tabia as deputy administrators of the Philippine Refugee Processing Center.

Sison reportedly carries a current financial burden of about P115 million [Philippine pesos] of a budget deficit from the Office of the Press Secretary as a result of President Fidel V. Ramos' state visits. Former Press Secretary Rodolfo Reyes, however, said the Department of Budget and Management has promised to reimburse P5 million to the press secretary's office.

Thailand

Deputy PM Wants U.S. Compensation on Copyrights

BK1205024993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 May 93 p 24

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said yesterday Thailand should seek a deal with the United States to compensate for an expected increase in costs arising from enforcement of copyright and patent laws.

Speaking before the Cabinet meeting, Dr Suphachai, who is in charge of international trade relations, said Thailand could ask for technical assistance in order to balance the rise in prices of copyrighted and patented products.

He was noticeably more cautious in his comments about the talks than Commerce Minister Uthai who predicted an early resolution to the dispute because of a minor difference between the two sides.

Dr Suphachai was non-committal on whether the Government would agree to introduce retroactive patent protection for "pipeline" drugs that were already invented and therefore ineligible for protection when the patent law came into effect last year.

Mr Uthai said that all that remains is for the Health Ministry to work out whether the difference between the Thai and US positions on pipeline protection is significant.

Thailand has offered four years' pipeline protection, while the United States wants seven years.

Dr Suphachai said that judging by a report from Mr Uthai, who returned from talks in Washington on Friday, the United States had increased its demands in the latest talks.

Dr Suphachai suggested that Thailand could comply with most of the US demands in order to be dropped from the United States' Priority Foreign Country list of nations threatened with immediate sanctions for failure to protect intellectual property.

But he added that the United States has other grades of watchlists as well.

He described the atmosphere of talks in the past two weeks as being an "improvement".

The Cabinet yesterday heard a report from Mr Uthai but took no decisions on the points raised at the Washington talks. Ministers did approve a Commerce Ministry announcement requiring imports of production equipment for music cassettes, video cassettes and compact discs to need special permission.

The measure is designed to prevent copyright piracy, but will not affect existing legitimate producers because the order no longer requires permits for imports of materials, said government spokesman Aphisit Wetchchachiwa.

Mr Uthai told reporters he had instructed Suchai Chaowisit acting director general of the Intellectual Property Department, to report on the results of the Washington talks to Dr Suphachai and to the Health Ministry.

Dr Suphachai should call a meeting of the International Economic Relations Policy Committee to determine what Thailand's position should be, Mr Uthai said.

Draft Software IPR Law Carries Stiff Penalties

*BK1205051293 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 May 93 p 1,3*

[From the Post Database section]

[Text] The software copyright law now being drafted will likely carry penalties of up to 400,000 baht in fines and a 4-year prison term for convicted violators who will not be eligible for any sort of compromise if found guilty of infringing the law for commercial purposes.

Chairman of the working committee responsible for drafting this law Dr Srisakdi Chamonman also suggested that if this Copyright Act 1993 became a bill, the import duty on software might be done away with because software could fall under the class of literary work that was not taxable, such as educational books.

However, the issue that generated the most debate during a public hearing on Monday by the Intellectual Property Department (IPD) of the draft law was a clause that would permit government agencies to make certain "legal" copies of software "as long as it did not overly infringe on the rights of the copyright owner."

Also, individual users will be permitted to make limited copies for their own use, "as long as this did not overly infringe on the rights of the copyright owner," according to the present draft of the law.

These aspects were viewed by many of those attending the debate as loopholes. The audience recommended that the working committee should clearly state what constituted "overly infringing on the copyright owner's rights."

The audience, comprising many prominent businessmen in the computer industry and legal experts, called on

those working on the draft of the law to remove all the loopholes before finalising their draft.

According to the current draft, computer software will be protected as literary work with a protection period of 50 years after the death of the copyright owner.

If the owner is a juristic person, the protection period will last for 50 years after the creation or 50 years after the first publication of the work.

Violators will face stiff penalties with possible jail terms. Most of the protection clauses conform with other literary work, but as the definition of computer software differs somewhat from other literary work, protection is granted on the expression of an idea and not the idea itself. Protection does not cover algorithms either.

The law will not permit copying, reproduction and modification of a program's core parts without permission from the owner. Also a program cannot be modified in a different language without consent from the owner.

However, as stated earlier, certain provisions are also included in the law allowing for "legal" copies to be made without prior permission from the owner.

Exceptions include government agencies where officials in positions of authority will be able to order copies of certain software packages be made from originals for use in official government work as long as the copies do not overly infringe on the intellectual property rights [IPR] of the owner.

Copies to be used for private research and education will also allowed as long as they are not for profit and do not overly infringe on the owner's rights, according to the draft law. Also copies for review purposes and back-ups can be made legally without the need to seek permission first from the copyright owner.

However, educational institutes will not be permitted to copy software for teaching purposes because, according to a source in the working committee, computer aided instruction software needs to be protected under the law. However, public educational institutes, according to Dr Srisakdi, might be exempt.

Punishment for violators found guilty of copying, reproducing, advertising and leasing for commercial purposes include fines ranging between 40,000 baht to 400,000 baht and/or jail terms of up to four years.

Those found guilty of copying, reworking, advertising, leasing, or allowing others to use an original software package without the permission of the copyright owner may be fined anywhere from 20,000 baht to 200,000 baht.

Those who make copies from illegal programs (unlicensed software) for sale leasing, advertising distribution purposes, or those that import illegal software will face fines of between 10,000 to 100,000 baht.

This draft is still in its initial stages and needs to go through a lengthy legal process before it is actually accepted as an established law.

It has to be first presented to the Cabinet which must accept it and then pass it on the Juridical Council. After the Juridical Council reviews it and passes it, the law is reviewed by the Parliament.

It is carefully studied at this point and must pass three readings at the Parliament before it can be sent to the Senate for approval and publishing in the Royal Gazette, at which point it becomes an enforceable law.

Measures To Control Copyright Violation Approved

BK1205075693 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] The cabinet yesterday approved a draft ministerial announcement of the Ministry of Commerce on the control of imports and exports of audio and video tapes and compact discs as well as equipment in use. The measures will help facilitate inspection and prevent copyright violation. Under the ministerial announcement, imports of machinery, supplies and materials that can be used in copyright violations of audio and video tapes and compact discs have to be officially approved. The ministerial announcement is in compliance with the policy of the Ministry of Commerce in using legal measures to tighten control aimed at preventing copyright violation.

Ministry Wants Drug Patent Issue Resolved

BK1205114393 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 May 93 pp 7,8

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon said that there is only one issue left to be solved concerning pharmaceutical patent protection, that is, the retroactive protection of drugs which are already invented but have not yet been marketed in Thailand. He wants the Office for Coordination of International Economic Affairs, with Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak as chairman, as soon as possible, to hold a meeting with concerned authorities, especially those from the Public Health Ministry, in order to decide whether the retroactive protection should cover four or seven years. The decision would be forwarded to the Cabinet for approval. The cabinet then could either appoint officials for talks, or send a report to inform the United States directly. He said this would help Thailand's removal from the watchlist of priority foreign countries facing U.S. trade retaliation.

He said it is up to the Office for Coordination of International Economic Affairs and the Public Health Ministry to decide whether to opt for four or seven years, concerning retroactive protection. Studies have been made on what Thailand stands to lose from either option.

A source at the Commerce Ministry said that the ministry does not think it is that important whether Thailand opts for seven or four years concerning retroactive protection because the United States will not base its decision on that matter. The ministry only wants the issue to be forwarded to the parliament so that it can earn Thailand a point from the United States and be removed from the watchlist.

Army Chief on Cambodia; Meets SRV Official

BK1205015193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 May 93 p A4

[Text] ARMY chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit yesterday said Cambodia's salvation depends on the victory of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], a party that supported former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in the upcoming poll.

Echoing the Thai military's assessment of the post-election situation, Gen Wimon said he believed Sihanouk, the founder of Funcinpec (from the French acronym for the National Front for an Independent, Free and Neutral Cambodia), is the one who could unite the four Cambodian rival factions, including the Khmer Rouge, after the elections because he still commands the respect of all.

"If any other party wins, I think there will be turbulence," said Wimon after his meeting with visiting Vietnamese Armed Forces' Chief of Staff and Deputy Defence Minister Gen Dao Dinh Luyen who arrived here yesterday for a five day official visit.

Wimon was apparently referring to the government faction, the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), which has made it clear that its arch-rival, the Khmer Rouge, will be outlawed after the election if the CPP wins.

Asked to comment on Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen's prediction that if FUNCINPEC triumphed in the poll, it would result in violence, Wimon said it was just one viewpoint that should be given consideration.

Wimon said the army was worried about after effects of the election anticipating charges and counter charges of electoral fraud which may end in turmoil.

"If the results of the poll are followed by disagreement and turmoil, we must prepare ourselves on how best to defend our border," said the army chief.

Wimon said he expected to exchange views with Gen Dao Dinh Luyen on the current situation in Cambodia in a later round of meetings. Wimon said both countries share the same hope for a peaceful Cambodia. He quoted Gen Dinh Luyen as telling him during his prior visit to Vietnam that the principle of a free and fair election should be upheld to ensure peace for Cambodia after the polls.

The Khmer Rouge, accusing the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) of being unable to

verify the existence of Vietnamese forces remaining in Cambodia and charging there were about a million Vietnamese settlers registered as eligible voters, announced its withdrawal from the UN-organized elections in January and vowed to disrupt it.

Wimon said his Vietnamese guest was pleased with his reassurance that Thailand would not engage in any subversive activities against Vietnam. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the current military ties and agreed to exchange more visits of low- and middle-ranking military personnel.

The ties between the two countries were strained due to the Cold War and Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in 1978. The Paris peace agreement on Cambodia and the collapse of communism in Europe and the end of the Cold War saw a thaw in their relations.

They also agreed that regional problems could be contained if the armed forces of Thailand and Vietnam forge closer ties and foster better mutual understanding and trust.

"We are now on very good terms, with a lot of exchange visits between officers of the two military establishments. It helps in building up trust and narrows the gaps of understanding between us," Wimon said.

Luyen is the highest ranking Vietnamese officer to visit Thailand since the two countries' relations turned for the better in the late 1980s. Wimon visited Vietnam in January this year.

Toy Factory Burns; Owner To Face Action

*BK1105064693 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in Thai 0530 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Speaking to reporters on the progress of the rescue operations in a fire accident at the Kader Industrial Company, a doll factory on Phutthamonthon 4 road, Samphan District of Nakhon Pathom Province; Prawet Totakun, governor of Nakhon Pathom Province, said about 100 bodies have been found. Several hundred persons were injured in the fire. People who want to know the names of those killed can contact the Kasemrat Hospital, Siwichai Hospital, Sirirat Hospital, Phra Mongkut Hospital, Bang Phai Hospital, Thon Buri Hospital, Wachira Hospital, and Rattanaibet Hospital. The government has allocated an initial three million baht to assist victims. The Public Welfare Department will pay 10,000 baht to the family of each worker killed in the fire, while the injured will receive 5,000 baht each, medical treatment, and other assistance as stipulated by the Social Welfare Law. Those permanently handicapped and who are unable to work will receive 60 percent of their salary from the Compensation Fund for five years. Charan Chiarawanon, the owner of the factory, will be punished in line with the criminal law. He is expected to surrender to police today for legal proceedings.

Editorial: 'Life Is Cheap'

*BK1205020593 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 May 93 p A6*

[Editorial: "Time Thailand stops selling lives cheaply"]

[Text] The fire may be out now at the toy factory in Nakhon Pathom, but a burning anger remains in anyone who had to stand by and watch helplessly as thousands of young women made a mad scramble for survival from the wreckage of that inferno.

As the embers of this sorry episode cool and the death toll mounts toward 200, attention will be focused on Hong Kong-backed Kader Industrial, the company which owns the factory, and the lack of safety precautions designed into its plant.

Did the fire start due to faulty wiring? Or improper storage of flammable materials? Was there a sprinkler system built in to put out fires? It already seems clear that there was a lack of exits and fire escapes, despite the fact that the factory had already experienced several fires over the last year.

Needless to say, a full-scale investigation is necessary. The building apparently collapsed only 15 minutes after the fire started, and many bodies have been found along collapsed stairways. One police officer has already called the factory's design "obviously substandard".

But this should not be considered just an isolated incident. Rather, it is the latest in a long line of disasters which could have been prevented had anyone in authority cared about workers' safety.

Last month, a fire broke out in Khlong Toei when toxic chemicals were stored improperly at the port, forcing slum residents to flee their homes and sending many to the hospital. Following the huge explosion which took place there two years ago, many promises were made to improve handling of hazardous materials in the area. But none were kept: last month's fire was the fourth in two years.

It would be quite convenient to blame all this carelessness on some corrupt minor officials who have failed to monitor the situation. But unfortunately, the problem starts at the top: our leading economic authorities care more about promoting investment than they do about the safety of the workers which make Thailand such an attractive place in which to invest.

A public health worker recently described how her investigations into a factory in Samut Prakan revealed that workers were falling sick, even dying, from exposure to solvents in the workplace. But when she went to talk to the company about it, a high-ranking government official intervened and told her in no uncertain terms to keep quiet. "You're hurting the business environment," the official exclaimed.

The ugly truth is that life is cheap in Thailand. Certainly it is cheaper than in the industrialized countries, and we market this "competitive advantage" in our search for investors.

It doesn't have to be this way. Experts in occupational health have long demanded that greater attention be paid to safety, health and the environment in and around the workplace—concerns they lump together under the acronym 'SHE'. But so far, they have been voices crying in the wilderness.

Politicians and civil servants must begin supporting these concerns with actions rather than just rhetoric, by forcing companies to install the necessary health and safety precautions in their factories and buildings, even if it costs a little more money. And that doesn't mean just putting up more of those "Safety First" signs.

Tougher safety laws and stricter enforcement might at first put off a few investors who are out simply to exploit cheap labour. But such fly-by-night operators are in any case undesirable, and would soon move on once labour costs rise. There are plenty of other investors who would respect, even admire, a country which sought economic growth in a healthy fashion.

The institution which is best suited to promote occupational safety and health is probably the newly created Labour Ministry. It should have an agency specifically set up to deal with—or at least coordinate—these issues. Currently, there are ten such agencies scattered among four different ministries: Public Health, Interior, Industry and Environment. They often clash.

It's important not to lose sight of what is at stake here. SHE is definitely the operative word, because most of the workers driving our newly industrializing economy are young women from the provinces.

They leave the comfort of home for the sake of their families and head for the big city to seek their fortunes. Many of them turn down more lucrative careers as prostitutes for the drudgery of assemblyline work, partially because they assume it is a safer profession.

The bodies being pulled out of the wreckage in Nakhon Pathom yesterday were mostly young and female. Some of them may have been underage. At least two were heavily pregnant. What a waste.

The experience of the Phetburi Road fireball, the Khlong Toei explosion, the Khon Kaen molasses spill and other such unnatural disasters suggests that the guilty parties will get off easy and the incident will soon be forgotten. But development doesn't have to come at the expense of the people. Democracy means we have power over our own lives. It's time we stopped allowing ourselves to be sold cheap.

'Tough Legal Action' Ordered

BK1205020993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 May 93 pp 1,3

[Text] Industry Minister Sanan Kachonprasat yesterday ordered tough legal action against the toy factory that burned down on Monday [10 May] in Sam Phran District, Nakhon Pathom, if it is found to have violated government safety standards.

Kader Industrial (Thailand) Company's Phutthamonthon factory, which made stuffed rabbits, elephants and pigs, caught fire and collapsed on Monday afternoon, killing or injuring hundreds of workers who were trapped inside.

Many officials yesterday said the factory may have been substandard.

Maj-Gen [Major General] Sanan, who yesterday visited the scene of the fire, told reporters the Industrial Works Department would inspect all factories with more than two floors to find out if they have fire prevention systems.

Those without one will be ordered to install one quickly or face closure, he claimed.

He told reporters he had ordered the Industrial Works Department to find out if the company, a subsidiary of Hong Kong's Kader Holdings, had met government safety standards.

Officials are also to find out who authorised the factory's construction.

Those who authorised the construction and the company will face prosecution if official standards were not met, he claimed.

The minister said the one factory building may have caved in because the intense heat of the fire had weakened its structure.

Workers could not escape from the second, third and fourth floors because the building had only two narrow staircases, he said.

Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut told reporters: "The factory may have been below standard and have not had enough exits."

Assistant Police Chief Chaloe Rotchanapradit said the factory was "obviously sub-standard."

Nakhon Pathom fire chief Pol Col [Police Colonel] Thiradet Phankitsophon said the buildings were made of poor quality materials, "so when the fire broke out they collapsed easily". He said the buildings had gas tanks which exploded and fuelled the blaze.

Asked if the factory construction was up to standard, Gen [General] Chawalit said the authorities will be checking the size of the exits and escapes. He added: "Many could not get through the exits and had to jump out of windows. It's really sad."

Asked if factory inspectors are doing their jobs, he claimed they are doing as much as they can.

He said firefighters got to the factory within 30 minutes despite traffic congestion, but it was difficult to put out the inferno because it was spread over a wide area and access was difficult.

Prime Minister Chuan Likhai said provincial officials throughout the country should check the condition of factories to avoid a repeat of the tragedy in Nakhon Pathom.

Speaking before yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Mr Chuan blamed the huge loss of lives in the fire on the lack of exits on the upper floors and on the collapse.

"I had warned all concerned to be careful of fire because it is the hot season. But it's hard to prevent all such accidents," Mr Chuan claimed.

Asked about the condition of the factory, Mr Chuan said he had heard that it had problems all over, and he had ordered the police to check the blueprints of the factory to see if the support beams were up to standard and that it had adequate exits.

Factories should meet standards, he said, and he would stress that at the Cabinet meeting to both the Industry and Interior ministries.

Asked if the factory had a licence, Mr Chuan said that it did.

After the Cabinet meeting, he said the Government would help the workers as much as possible through the Social Security Office and Public Welfare Department.

He expressed concern that many factories built during Thailand's cement shortage might have structural problems and a thorough check may be needed.

Gen Chawalit said the Industrial Works Department and Public Works Department will investigate the condition of the factory.

Police will investigate the fire. There were two previous fires at the factory, he said.

He said initial reports said the fire started when a fuse box on the ground floor of the factory exploded and quickly spread because there were a lot of flammable materials in the factory.

Dense smoke apparently hid the exits and made it impossible for those caught on the upper floors to escape, and many died or were severely injured when they jumped out of windows.

Hong Kong, Taiwan Connection Disclosed

*BK1205023793 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 May 93 pp B1, B3*

[Text] The blaze that razed the factories of toy-maker Kader Industrial (Thailand) Co Ltd on Monday night was as tragic and chaotic as the company's ability to create controversy and intrigue.

The fire killed more than 140 people, injuring hundreds more. It is one of the most tragic stories in recent memory, yet one that could have been avoided had the company heeded workers' concerns about the building code and other safety measures.

One of the workers said fire had broken out at the factories two times before Monday's inferno. And, three months ago, the company itself reported to the stock exchange that it had had a fire within its premises.

A soft toy maker, Kader Industrial is intimately linked to Thai Chiu Fu International, a firm listed on the stock exchange. Thai Chiu Fu International has 568 minority shareholders, who hold a combined 15 per cent stake in the company.

Thai Chiu Fu and Kader Industrial, located in the same premises, have been forever banned from doing any business in the Kingdom by order of the Industry Minister Sanan Khachonprasat. The evidence is compelling that the company's management was irresponsible and deliberately ignored applying appropriate safety measures to its Phuthamonthon Soi 4 factories.

Yesterday, the exchange officials suspended Thai Chiu Fu International's stock from public trading after learning about the fire. The stock had not been active. It closed at Bt25.50. Its market capitalization is Bt232 million.

Thai Chiu Fu manufactures toys, footwear, bags and souvenirs for export. It exports about 80 per cent of its product to the US market, and the remainder goes to the European markets. The company operated by first receiving a purchase order and an offer letter of credit before it would go ahead and manufacture the products.

A spokesman for the Charoen Phokphand Group yesterday said the group was not linked with Thai Chiu Fu International. But Charun Chiarawanon, a cousin to Thanin Chiarawanon, chief executive officer the CP Group, is the major shareholder of the company and its chairman.

Charun, a director of the CP Group, set up King's Toy Co in September 1987. He held only one share in this family-owned company, compared to wife Prani's 1,199,997, Nuchanat Chiarawanon's 200,000, Nalini Chiarawanon's 200,000, Nakun Chiarawanon's 200,000, Nophadon Chiarawanon's 200,000. The total shares were 2,000,000. Nophadon is Charun's son.

Later King's Toy Co changed its name to Kader Industrial (Thailand) Co Ltd.

Phichet Laokasem, a finance executive of Kader Industrial, yesterday sought to distance Kader Industrial from Thai Chiu Fu International, saying that Kader Industrial is 80 per cent owned by a Hong Kong firm, KCP Toys Co, and the remaining 20 per cent is owned by a group of Taiwanese investors. However, evidence suggests the relationship is somewhat closer. On April 16, 1989, Kader Industrial apparently underwent a restructuring.

Of its 10 million shares, Charan held one share in the company. Prani, Nakun, Kenneth Ting Wu Chu and Kenneth Chang In Ping also all held one share each. But 9,999,992 shares was held by KCP Toys of Hong Kong.

The address of this company is 1225 Prince Building, 10 Charter Hong Kong. It is highly likely that KCP Toys of Hong Kong is controlled by Charan.

In early 1992, leaflets were distributed in the brokers' rooms attacking Thai Chiu Fu for laundering profits into Kader Industrial (Thailand) Co. The company denied the charges.

The way the two companies did business also demonstrated that Thai Chiu Fu was spending into Kader Industrial. In 1989, before its listing, Thai Chiu Fu bought 23 rai of land worth Bt42.8 million. Meanwhile, it sought to lease 1,920 square metres from Kader Industrial at Krathumsom, Samphan District, Nakhon Pathom.

Instead of building its own factories, Thai Chiu Fu reported financial difficulties, and it broke its promise with the shareholders by opting to continue to the lease contract with Kader Industrial. It told the shareholders that when it brought up its capital from Bt55 million to Bt100 million, the proceeds would be used to finance the building.

Chen Cheng-Hsiung and Hsu Ying Po are two of the major Taiwanese shareholders who hold shares both in Kader Industrial and Thai Chiu Fu. Earlier this year, a scandal broke out between Cheng-Hsiung, the former managing director, and Thai Chiu Fu, which sued the executive, saying he had sold shares of the company that did not belong to him.

Vietnam

Ministry Accuses PRC Ship of Violating Territory

BK1105121693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Hanoi, May 11 (AFP)—A Chinese oil exploration ship is interfering with work at a Vietnamese offshore block leased by a foreign consortium, Hanoi said Tuesday, calling it "a serious violation of Vietnam's sovereignty." The Fendou-4 "suddenly and illegally entered" block six on May 5 and has remained there despite warnings from Vietnamese oil officials, said a communique from the Vietnam Oil and Gas Corp. (PetroVietnam), released by the Foreign Ministry. British Petroleum, Statoil of Norway and India's Oil and Natural Gas Corp. (ONGC) had jointly leased the block and their ships—the Stormy and Resolution—were prospecting it, the communique said.

"The Chinese geological ship Fendou-4 carried out geological exploration activities in the same place as the two ships Stormy and Resolution, perturbing their exploration activities," the communique said. "The activities of

the Fendou-4 seriously violate Vietnam's sovereignty and international law concerning continental shelves and the exclusive economic zones," it said. Noting that Vietnamese "escort and protection" ships were in the area, the communique warned that "the captain and crew of the Fendou-4 will have to bear full responsibility for the illegal actions of their ship."

The strongly-worded statement signalled the most serious dispute between Vietnam and China since Chinese Premier Li Peng paid a landmark visit to Hanoi in December. It evoked the uproar one year ago when China leased an oil exploration block between the Vietnamese coast and the disputed Spratly Islands to the U.S.-based Crestone Energy Co., drawing protests from Hanoi which said the block lay on its continental shelf. Block six, located nearly 400 kilometers (250 miles) southeast of the port of Vung Tau, borders the western edge of the disputed Crestone block. The communique said it is on Vietnam's continental shelf.

Vietnam and China normalized diplomatic ties in November 1991 after a 13-year freeze, but their relationship has been plagued by territorial disputes and the Chinese seizure of Vietnamese merchant ships accused of smuggling. After Li's visit the two sides had avoided public mud-slinging and relied on quiet diplomacy to resolve their disputes—until Tuesday. The new dispute comes a few days before China's defense minister, General Chi Haotian, is to visit Hanoi.

VNA Reports Violation

BK1105153993 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11—A seismological ship of China, 'Fendou-4', serial number IIHC-385 on May 5 trespassed upon lot No. 6 on the Vietnamese continental shelf, says a report of the Vietnam Oil and Gas Corporation (Petrovietnam) on May 10.

The Chinese ship, says the report, illegally operated at coordinates:

7 degrees 28'00 north and 108 degrees 47'00 east
7 — 32'05 north and 108 — 42'00 east
7 — 34'05 north and 108 — 38'02 east and
7 — 30'00 north and 108 — 30'00 east.

The report also says that in the implementation of a contract between Petrovietnam and BP, Statoil of Norway and ONGC of India, ships Stormy and Resolution are conducting seismological surveys within an oil and gas exploration programme at lots No. 6 and No. 12 the continental shelf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese ship Fendou-4 also conducted seismological surveys in the above-said areas, overlapping the areas under survey by ships Stormy and Resolution, thus disturbing the work of the latter.

Although Petrovietnam representatives on safeguard and escort ships had warned Fendou-4 to get out of the areas on the Vietnamese continental shelf, the Chinese

ship continued its illegal operation. The Chinese ship's operation, the report continues, seriously violates the sovereignty of Vietnam and international laws on continental shelf and economic exclusive zones, obstructing the normal operation of the ships and oil exploring and exploiting activities of Vietnam as well as of foreign bidders licensed by Vietnam. The ship Fendou-4 and its owner must bear all responsibility and consequences of its illegal operation.

A latest news report says on May 11, ship Fendou-4 left lot No. 6 on the Vietnamese continental shelf.

Hanoi Radio Denounces Encroachment

BK1105154993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] To implement the agreement between Petrovietnam [Vietnam Oil and Gas Corporation], British Petroleum, State Oil of Norway, and India's Oil and Natural Gas Corporation [ONGC], the oil exploration ships Stormy and Resolution have been conducting seismological surveys at blocks six and 12E on the SRV's continental shelf. While the survey was being carried out smoothly, on 5 May the Chinese seismological ship Fendou-4 suddenly appeared and illegally encroached on block six of the Vietnamese continental shelf in the areas of the following coordinates: 7.28 degrees north latitude and 108.47 degrees east longitude, 7.32 degrees north latitude and 108.42 degrees east longitude, 7.34 degrees north latitude and 108.38 degrees east longitude, 7.30 degrees north latitude and 108.30 degrees east longitude.

The Chinese seismological ship Fendou-4 conducted a seismological survey in the same areas as Stormy and Resolution, thus disturbing the work of these two ships.

Despite warnings from Vietnamese oil officials aboard the ships Stormy and Resolution, as well as their request for the Chinese ship Fendou-4 to leave areas of the Vietnamese continental shelf, as of 10 May the Chinese ship had not complied with the request and continued its illegal operation.

The activities of the Chinese ship Fendou-4 seriously violates Vietnam's sovereignty and international law concerning continental shelves and exclusive economic zones, and causes obstacles to the normal activities of Vietnamese vessels and the oil exploration work of Vietnamese and foreign ships. The captain and crew of the Chinese ship must bear full responsibility for the illegal actions of their ship.

The latest report said that on 11 May the Chinese ship Fendou-4 withdrew from block six of the Vietnamese continental shelf.

Spokesman: Cambodian Border Not Negotiable

BK1205121693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Hanoi, May 12 (AFP)—Hanoi said Wednesday that it was prepared to sit down with the future elected

government of Cambodia and discuss recent territorial disputes, but made clear that land absorbed in earlier centuries was not up for negotiation.

"The issue of national borders delineated hundreds of years ago is a historic reality that all countries must respect," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman was responding to Prince Norodom Ranariddh's pledge Sunday that if his FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party won Cambodia's elections this month, it would seek to recover "by peaceful means" Cambodian territory lost to Vietnam and Thailand.

"Vietnam respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia," the Vietnamese spokesman said.

"Problems between Vietnam and Cambodia that have newly appeared should be settled through negotiations based on the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, taking into account the interests of each country."

A senior Vietnamese source said Hanoi was willing to re-negotiate a border delineation agreement signed with Phnom Penh after installing a client government there in 1979. That agreement settled border disputes overwhelmingly in Vietnam's favor.

But Vietnam is not prepared to entertain discussions of its sovereignty over the Mekong Delta, which the Vietnamese acquired from the declining Khmer empire in the 18th century.

The spokesman recalled that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and Cambodian Supreme National Council chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk—Ranariddh's father—had agreed in January 1992 that their countries should settle all disputes through peaceful negotiations.

Secretary Do Muoi Receives PRC Ambassador

BK1105154193 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11—Party General Secretary Do Muoi received here this afternoon Chinese Ambassador Hua Zhang Qing who paid him a courtesy visit occasioned by his new term of office in Vietnam.

The Chinese diplomat conveyed to the Vietnamese leader greetings from Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and other Chinese party and state leaders. He informed General Secretary Do Muoi of the situation in China, especially the results of the implementation of its reform and open-door policy.

For his part, General Secretary Do Muoi warmly welcomed Ambassador Zhang Qing and wished him success

in his mission in Vietnam, which, he said, would contribute to the consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries.

He also asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his sincere thanks and good health wishes to Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and other Chinese party and state leaders.

Labor Minister Visits Bulgaria, Signs Protocol

BK1105152393 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11—Minister of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs Tran Dinh Hoan, has paid a working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Labour and Social Relief Evgeni Matinchev.

The two ministers held talks on the ending of the affect of the Labour Cooperation Agreement between the two governments signed on October 3rd, 1980. The two sides affirmed that the agreement and concerned documents had been fruitfully implemented. With a sense of responsibility, the two sides discussed and agreed on measures to solve the remaining problems, and on May 5, 1993, the two ministers signed a protocol on the ending of the October 3, 1980 agreement and a memorandum on the talks.

The two ministers agreed on furthering the cooperative relations between the two ministries in the domain of labour and social affairs.

Premier Reviews Anticorruption Efforts

BK1105143193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] According to the Government Office, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet on 6 May held a working session with cadres of the Standing Body of the Committee Against Corruption and Smuggling and cadres of Central Council No. 1 which deals with illegal import of automobiles into Vietnam. The session reviewed the implementation of the campaign against corruption and smuggling as well as results in dealing with violation cases since the beginning of this year.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet heard reports by representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Finance, Commerce, and Justice, the Government Office, the Central Market Management Committee, the State Inspection Agency, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Supreme People's Court, the party Central Committee Control Commission, and the party Central Committee Organization Department. Representatives of these agencies also presented measures aimed at speeding up the struggle against corruption and smuggling in the days ahead.

At the session, on behalf of the Standing Body of the Committee Against Corruption and Smuggling, Comrade Pham Xuan Long, deputy minister of interior, delivered a speech saying that in implementing the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Directive No. 15 and the Prime Minister's Decision No. 114, the struggle against corruption and smuggling has made new progress and scored initial achievements. In the first quarter of 1993, for instance, some 232 corruption cases—which caused losses to the state worth 37.452 billion dong—were detected. This is a substantial increase in both the number and amount of money compared with the previous months. Among these cases, some serious ones occurred in key economic sectors such as trade, communications and transportation, banking, and energy. To cope with the situation, many localities, ministries, and sectors including Ho Chi Minh City; Quang Nam-Danang, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, and Thua Thien-Hue Provinces; the Ministries of Communication and Transportation, Marine Products, Energy, and Construction have formulated plans to carry out this struggle and some initial achievements have been scored.

Generally speaking, the implementation of the struggle against corruption and smuggling has been carried out slowly while achievements are relatively minimal. Some localities such as Tay Ninh, Cao Bang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Tuyen quang, Kien Giang, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, and such sectors as marine products, customs, culture, and information have not reported on their results and have failed to seriously and promptly deal with corruption and smuggling cases in their areas of responsibility. The Ministry of Communication and Transportation, for instance, has not taken serious measures against its 70 cadres and personnel involved in corruption and smuggling cases. Among them, 10 serious cases were pledged to prosecute, six were discharged from their positions, and 54 received administrative action. Of the 10 serious cases, however, only three were brought to trial. The tasks of reviewing, amending, and supplementing laws and regulations on anticorruption and antismuggling have been satisfactorily carried out but their implementation is slow and ineffective. Noteworthy is that some laws and regulations still have loopholes, especially those governing such fields as capital construction, execution of contracts, and import-export activities. As a result, these laws and regulations require prompt amendment and revision. Moreover, the disposal of smuggled goods seized by the authorities has been carried out slowly, indefinitely, and sometimes undecisively.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet commended various echelons and sectors, especially the law enforcement agencies, for their efforts in overcoming difficulties in the struggle against corruption and smuggling. However, achievements scored thus far have been minimal as compared to the present requirements and the people's aspirations. It can be said that corruption and smuggling have not decreased while in some places and at certain times this social vice has increased and new tactics applied by smugglers to fulfill their objectives. Likewise,

measures have been taken to deal with corruption and smuggling, but they are not effective and serious enough to curb and prevent this social vice. Coordination among sectors and echelons of the administration in carrying out this struggle has been loose and ineffective, thus failing to effect real changes in both operation and coordination.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet sternly criticized sectors and localities that have slowly dealt with corruption and smuggling cases that have already been detected, especially setbacks in court trials of serious cases with sufficient evidence. The prime minister urged the Ministries of Commerce, Marine Products, Communication and Transportation, the Customs General Department, and other sectors and localities to review activities and tasks of their leading cadres especially those charged with the authority to issue import-export licenses. He also called for efforts to strengthen personnel management, improve means of communication and transportation, and promptly deal with all the detected corruption and smuggling cases.

Regarding tasks for in days ahead, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet asserted the necessity to implement the measures formulated by the Standing Body of the Committee Against Corruption and Smuggling and the Central Council No. 1. Various state agencies must closely coordinate with party organs, mass organizations and societies, and the people at large to effectively carry out this struggle. Efforts must be made to resolutely deal with various violation cases using both means of the administrative actions and the law on criminal procedures. The culprits should be punished no matter what level of position they are holding. On the other hand, the legislative agencies should quickly promulgate regulations on coordination, investigation, control, and inspection work at grass-roots units and business establishments to effectively carry out the struggle against corruption and smuggling, thereby creating favorable conditions for these grass roots units and business establishments to promote and improve production and business while at the same time helping to eliminate duplication of work that causes inconvenience and hindrance to the production and business activities of these establishments.

Nguyen Van Linh Discusses Dangers of Negativism

BK1105135993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] In today's issue, NHAN DAN carried on page 3 an article pegged to President Ho Chi Minh's 103d birthday entitled "Let's Act in Line With Uncle Ho's Instructions, Uphold Our Love for the Nation and People, and Resolutely Oppose All Indications of Negativism in the Party" by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, advisor to the party Central Committee.

In the first part of his article, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh focused on a salient fact about President Ho Chi Minh's ideology and ethics, namely his love for the nation and

people and, henceforth, his hatred for bureaucratism and the tendency to look down upon the masses. He often reminded party cadres and members of the need to show due respect for the people and look after their interests.

Next, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh dealt with the efforts and sacrifices that our party cadres and members have made to implement Uncle Ho's instructions throughout the various phases of the national struggle. He pointed out: Despite the fact that a vast majority of party cadres and members have firmly maintained their fine quality and ethics, not a small number of others have forgotten, or worse still, have acted at variance with President Ho Chi Minh's instructions concerning the need to uphold one's love for the nation and people. Those elements have become degenerate and deviant. The third plenum of the party Central Committee, seventh term, has dealt with the problems concerning those degenerate and deviant party cadres and members in a relatively adequate manner. These problems involve ideological stance, quality, and ethics.

In this article, I would like to focus on the evils of bureaucratism, corruption, and bribery which have reached a serious level without any signs of abating. Not a small number of people, including leading cadres in charge of high-level leadership and management apparatuses, have taken advantage of loopholes in mechanisms and policies to misappropriate public funds, accept bribes, and seek personal gains in an illegal manner, thus wasting state budget and public funds. Others have taken advantage of their positions or the names of their agencies to engage in smuggling. All those individuals regard money as their *raison d'être* and once they have money, they lead a life of luxury, overindulge in eating and enjoying themselves, get bogged down in the quagmire of degradation with every passing day, and turn a deaf ear to the people's criticism.

More serious still, many cases of corruption, smuggling, or bribery have been denounced by the mass media but only very slow steps or slight measures have been taken to deal with them. Worse still, in some localities, action has been taken only against lower-level cadres. No bold measures have been taken against cadres in high positions. In other areas, action has been taken only against cadres in service whereas no measures have been adopted against violators who, through efficient bribery, have retired and, henceforth, have gone unpunished. A number of cases have exerted a very adverse impact but have not been brought to trial yet.

The causes leading to the abovementioned evils must be traced back to the heavy influence of protectionism. People also do not rule out the possibility of collusion between higher and lower echelons in carrying out corruption or smuggling schemes. The end result is that nobody is bold enough to take action for fear of causing influential officials to get involved.

It is necessary to stress that corruption, smuggling, and bribery have reached such a widespread and alarming

proportion that many people regard them as a national disaster. I praise the government for having clearly realized the seriousness of that situation and for having sharpened the determination to curb corruption, smuggling, and bribery, regarding this move as a key task in the immediate future and subsequent years.

As far as this task is concerned, it goes without saying that words must match deeds. It is particularly important to avoid attaching too much importance to words but failing to take full and resolute measures.

After analyzing the complicated nature of the abovementioned evils, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh pointed out necessary measures to get rid of them and concluded: Of course, the struggle against corruption, smuggling, and other vices must begin first of all with party organizations and state agencies and it cannot be completed overnight. Haste, inconsiderateness, and failure to take into account political consequences all lead to negative results. Instead, it is important to set well-defined goals and objectives, as well as to make urgent, resolute, and sustained efforts. At the same time, it is important to proceed with caution and make proper moves. It is necessary to see to it that no criminals are allowed to go free, no innocent people are subjected to punitive measures, no loopholes are created for the enemy to take advantage of, and no adverse impact is exerted on political stability.

President Ho Chi Minh is a revolutionary genius and a preeminent strategist. His workstyle, however, is very practical. In commemorating his 103d birthday, let's show our gratitude to him through practical deeds. Let party cadres and members conduct self-examinations, make every effort to develop strong points and overcome shortcomings, uphold their love for the nation and people, and join hands in the struggle against corruption, bureaucratism, waste, and other vices. As far as this struggle is concerned, we must bear in mind President Ho's instructions that it is equally urgent and important to struggle against corruption, waste, and bureaucratism and to fight the enemy on the battlefield. The first struggle takes place on the ideological and political fronts. As far as battlefronts are concerned, preparedness, planning, organization, leadership, and determination are factors of success. The ideological and political fronts are no exception.

President Promulgates Law on Imprisonment

BK1105091793 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Mar 93 p 3

[“Text” of the Law on Enforcing Imprisonment passed by the Ninth National Assembly on 8 March and promulgated by President Le Duc Anh on 20 March]

[Text]—To satisfactorily enforce imprisonment and improve the results of educating those persons serving prison sentences.

—Pursuant to Article 91 of the 1992 SRV Constitution.

This law stipulates the enforcement of prison sentences as follows:

CHAPTER I

GENERALITIES

Article 1: Enforcing a prison sentence involves forcing those sentenced to prison, including life imprisonment, to serve their terms in jail. This means educating them to become good people.

Article 2: The basis on which a prison sentence is enforced is the court verdict or the court ruling.

Article 3: While serving a prison sentence, those sentenced shall be imprisoned, put to work, and shall receive correctional education as stipulated by law.

Article 4: All forms of torture or insulting the reputation and dignity of those serving a jail term are strictly prohibited.

Article 5: The government shall exercise its unified state management over enforcing prison sentences on a national scale; promulgate by-laws for prisons; and decide on the systems of operating funds and on other issues related to enforcing prison sentences. This is to ensure that those sentences already having legal effect are carried out promptly and strictly in accordance with the law.

The Ministries of Interior and National Defense shall help the government oversee and direct the enforcement of prison sentences.

Article 6: Relevant courts and organs of control are dutybound to cooperate with those organs handling and enforcing prison sentences in executing court verdicts, and to promptly issue decisions related to executing court verdicts as stipulated by law.

Article 7: Relevant organs of control shall oversee observance of the law on enforcing prison sentences, ensuring that it is enforced strictly and uniformly.

Article 8: State organs, socioeconomic organizations, people's Armed Forces units, and families of those sentenced to jail terms are dutybound to cooperate with relevant organs in charge of enforcing prison sentences in executing court verdicts and in helping those who have finished their jail terms return to their normal life.

CHAPTER II

ORGANS IN CHARGE OF ENFORCING PRISON SENTENCES

AND DIRECTING ENFORCEMENT OF PRISON SENTENCES

Article 9: The Ministries of Interior and National Defense, as defined by their responsibility, are vested with the following duties and powers:

1. To help the government prepare draft laws and other draft documents on enforcing prison sentences.

2. To guide and control implementation of the tasks relating to enforcement of prison sentences, directly manage the prison system, and decide on setting up or deactivating a prison.

3. To provide guidance for jail wardens to comply with various legal stipulations on administration, detention, education, labor, and study for those who are serving a jail term.

4. To exercise the role as state inspector in enforcing prison sentences.

5. To carry out management of personnel training and enforce various systems and policies toward cadres and combatants engaged in enforcing prison sentences.

6. To manage material and technical bases and equipment needed for enforcing prison sentences.

Article 10: Prisons are places where those sentenced to prison serve their jail terms. The management apparatus of a prison comprises a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, various wardens, specialists, administrative personnel, technicians, and officers and enlisted men of the armed security guard force.

The superintendent of a prison shall exercise his leadership over his cadres and combatants and is responsible for the management, detention, and education of those serving their jail terms in the prison as stipulated by law.

Based on the nature of the crime committed and the jail terms of those serving their prison sentences, prisons can be divided into three categories, namely, Category 1, Category 2, and Category 3.

Inmates who are minors or female shall be detained in separate quarters in the prison in line with the system of management, education, labor, study, and daily activities suitable for each age group.

Article 11: Category 1 prisons are places to detain and educate:

1. Persons sentenced to prison for particularly dangerous offenses such as those violating national security.

2. Persons who have committed the same dangerous offense for the second time.

3. Persons sentenced to a 20-year jail term or life imprisonment.

Article 12: Category 2 prisons are places to detain and educate:

1. Persons sentenced to prison for offenses other than violating national security.

2. Persons sentenced to a jail term of more than five years but less than 20 years.

Article 13: Category 3 prisons are places to detain and educate:

1. Persons sentenced to prison for offenses other than those listed in Articles 11 and 12 of this law.

2. Minors sentenced to prison.

Article 14: Prisons shall have detention wards. Detention wards shall abide by government regulations on security and environmental sanitation.

Prisons shall have disciplinary cells to detain those prisoners violating the regulations of the prisons concerned.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF IMPRISONMENT SENTENCES

Article 15: When escorting a convict to a prison to serve his jail term, the organ in charge of enforcing the imprisonment sentence shall present the following papers:

1. A copy of the imprisonment sentence already having its legal effect and a court order on the execution of that sentence.

2. A report verifying the identity of the convict.

3. An order of the relevant prison management admitting the convict into that prison.

Within seven days from the date of admittance of the convict into the prison, the relevant prison shall inform in writing the court that has issued the order for execution of the sentence, the organs in charge of enforcing the sentence, and the relatives of the convict of his admittance into the prison.

Article 16: The granting of permission for an inmate to travel out of his prison or for the transfer of him from one prison to another shall only be made on the order by those authoritative organs concerned as stipulated by law.

Article 17: The postponement of an imprisonment sentence shall be made as stipulated in Articles 231 and 233 of the law on criminal procedures. The court granting the postponement of a prison sentence shall issue an order on sentence execution, ordering the convict to report himself to the prison for serving his jail term as soon as the postponement period is over.

The reduction of a jail term shall be carried out as stipulated in Articles 49 and 51 of the criminal code and Articles 237 and 238 of the law on criminal procedures.

The temporary suspension of the execution of an imprisonment sentence shall be carried out as stipulated in Articles 232 and 233 of the law on criminal procedures. The court that has ordered the temporary suspension of the execution of an imprisonment sentence shall issue an order on continued execution of the sentence so the relevant convict can promptly come back to the prison to continue serving his jail term as soon as his suspension period is expired.

Article 18: As soon as a convict completes his jail term, the relevant prison superintendent shall release him and shall provide him with a paper certifying that he has completed his jail term and recommending him with the

relevant village, ward, or town people's committee where he resides. He shall also provide the prison management board and the organ in charge of enforcing imprisonment sentences with a written report on this matter.

CHAPTER IV

THE SYSTEM OF DETENTION, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND

DAILY ACTIVITIES FOR PERSONS SERVING A JAIL TERM

Article 19: A prisoner shall strictly comply with all the stipulations of this law and other regulations and by-laws on detention, education, and labor.

Article 20: A prisoner shall receive state-issued food and billeting facilities in accordance with the category of penalties imposed by the government.

Article 21: On a periodical basis, prisoners shall receive state-issued clothes, blankets, mosquito nets, and other daily necessities and labor safety means based on the climatic conditions and the nature of the jobs they are working on. The clothing supply system and the clothing designs shall be stipulated by the government.

Upon completion of his jail term, a prisoner shall be given back all the money and other valuables which he has deposited with the relevant prison. He shall also be given money for the train or bus fares needed to go back to the area where he is going to reside.

Article 22: While serving his jail term, a prisoner shall be made to work. The working system for prisoners and the use of their labor shall be stipulated by the government.

Article 23: While serving his jail term, a prisoner shall be given legal, moral, educational, and vocational training lessons, and be kept informed of government policies and current events as the conditions of his prison permits.

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare, and the Ministry of Finance are dutybound to cooperate with the Ministries of Interior and National Defense in carrying out a didactical program in accordance with the stipulations of this article.

Article 24: Prisoners are authorized to participate in cultural, artistic, calisthenic, and sport activities in accordance with detention and didactical requirements as the conditions of the relevant prisons permit.

Article 25: While serving his jail term, a prisoner is authorized to send and to receive his personal letters and postal parcels, to meet his visiting relatives, and to receive gifts in accordance with the stipulations of the relevant prison.

Article 26: Prisoners can complain about or denounce any individual or organ in charge of enforcing prison sentences or other relevant officials and organs for their

illegal decisions or actions. They shall, however, take full responsibility for any false complaints or denunciations.

The settlement of complaints or denunciations for a prisoner shall be carried out in accordance with the law.

Article 27: Prisoners are entitled to the system of disease prevention and control as well as to medical examination and treatment at the dispensary of their respective prisons. In such cases where they are seriously ill and sent to another medical establishment of the state for treatment, the prison concerned shall inform his family of this action.

When a prisoner is found to have indications of contracting a mental disease, the authoritative organ in charge of enforcing prison sentences shall, based on the recommendation of the prison superintendent concerned, request a medical examination for him. Based on the result of such an examination, the court shall issue an order, sending the prisoner with the mental disease to a professional medical establishment for compulsory treatment. Upon recovering from the disease, the prisoner concerned shall return to continue serving his jail term.

The Ministry of Public Health shall, in coordination with the Ministries of National Defense and Finance, organize the prevention and control of epidemics and diseases and medical treatment for prisoners. It shall also have professional medical establishments provide compulsory treatment for those prisoners with mental diseases.

The operating funds for the prevention and control of epidemics and diseases as well as for the medical examination and treatment of prisoners shall be provided by the state.

Article 28: If a prisoner dies in prison, the relevant superintendent is responsible for reporting the death immediately to the investigation agency, the organ of control, and the nearest medical unit so they can write a report determining the reason for this death with a representative of other prisoners serving as a witness; for going through procedures to obtain a death certificate for the prisoner concerned from the local administration; and at the same time, for informing the relatives of the deceased and the provincial or military region court where the prison is located of his death prior to organizing a burial service for him.

If a prisoner is killed or injured during an occupational accident, he shall be covered by a life insurance policy in accordance with the stipulations of the government.

Article 29: Prisoners shall continue to enjoy their rights as citizens, except for those rights which they are deprived of by the law or the court.

Article 30: A prisoner with enthusiasm to work, study, and achieve good deeds shall be commended and allowed to have more contact with their relatives and to receive greater amounts of gifts sent by their relatives,

and shall be given awards in cash or in kind, or have his jail term reduced as stipulated by the law.

Article 31: Any prisoner violating this law or prison regulations shall, depending on the nature and extent of his offense, be made to face one of the following penalties:

- a warning;
- to be locked in a disciplinary cell for seven days and even up to 15 days if an extension is secured;
- criminal responsibility.

Article 32: Prison superintendents are responsible for providing relatives of prisoners with periodic reports on how these prisoners have served their penalties, and for asking the relatives to help educate the prisoners concerned.

CHAPTER V

COMMENDATIONS AND THOSE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

Article 34: Any organization or individual with a good record in enforcing prison sentences shall be commended and awarded in accordance with the state policy now in force.

Article 35: Anyone found violating the stipulations of this law shall, depending on the nature, extent, and

consequences of his offense, be made to face disciplinary or administrative actions or legal responsibility.

Anyone in charge of enforcing prison sentences found abusing his position or power to misinterpret those stipulations of this law or showing a lack of responsibility in enforcing a prison sentence shall, depending on the nature, extent, and consequences of his offense, be made to face disciplinary actions or legal responsibility.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL CLAUSES

Article 36: Any foreigner or stateless person sentenced to imprisonment by a Vietnamese court shall be made to accept all the penalties provided for by this law unless stipulated otherwise by Vietnamese law or by international treaties to which the SRV Government is a signatory or a participant.

Article 37: All those stipulations at variance with this law shall hereby be rescinded.

The government shall provide detailed stipulations on the enforcement of this law.

Hanoi, 8 March

For the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee

[Signed] Chairman Nong Duc Manh

Tonga, Tuvalu Sign Fisheries Agreement

*BK1005080293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Tonga and Tuvalu have signed an agreement under which Tonga will patrol Tuvalu's fishing zone. Radio Tonga says the Fisheries Surveillance Agreement is the first to be concluded under the Niue Treaty on fisheries surveillance and law enforcement in the South Pacific region.

The Niue Treaty was adopted by the South Pacific Forum in Solomon Islands last year. The agreement between Tonga and Tuvalu will be effective until Tuvalu acquires her own patrol boats. The costs of the surveillance will be met by Australia under its regional defense cooperation program.

Australia**Additional Troops To Leave for Cambodia 15 May**

*BK1205055893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 12 May 93*

[Text] Australia's latest defense commitment to Cambodia will leave Townsville on Saturday. More than 100 air crew, maintenance, and security personnel and six Blackhawk helicopters will be transported by two U.S. Air Force planes. They will take the total Australian commitment in Cambodia to 600 in the run-up to elections later this month.

Jackie Donagan reports the latest contingent will provide additional air support.

[Begin Donagan recording] At Garbutt RAAF [Royal Australian Air Force] base, personnel are busily transforming the Blackhawks from their Australian camouflage to the neutral UN white. They will be folded up for their journey in the huge Galaxy aircraft to Thailand with their rotor blades along their sides and their fuselage tucked in.

The 108 personnel will be based at Battambang—a large regional center with a well-developed airfield and about 1,800 UN troops. But Lieutenant Colonel Peter Simpson from the 5th Aviation Regiment says danger won't be that far away. Battambang adjoins at least two hostile areas—Pailin, which is known Khmer Rouge territory and Kompong Thom. [end recording]

Fiji**Gross Domestic Output Increases Almost 3 Percent**

*BK1005080093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Figures released by Fiji's Statistics Bureau show that the country has increased its gross domestic output

by almost 3 percent. According to the latest figures, Fiji's output of goods and services last year rose by 2.8 percent compared to the previous year. The bureau says much of the rise could be attributed to higher sugar production and an increase in tourist arrivals.

New Zealand**Banker: Country 'Haven' for Crime Rings**

*BK1105072093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] New Zealand's banking industry has warned that the country has become a haven for international crime rings wanting to change ill-gotten money into seemingly reputable assets. The executive director of New Zealand's Bankers Association, Steven Karlo, says international crime rings are exploiting the country's tradition of strict banking secrecy. There is no law against money laundering in New Zealand.

Mr. Karlo warned that New Zealand was attracting international attention because of money laundering. He says the government must order banks to report all suspicious transactions before its neighbors forced change upon it.

Papua New Guinea**Army Disciplined To Avoid Conflict With Solomons**

*BK1105071193 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] The Papua New Guinea [PNG] military is tightening discipline among its forces on Bougainville. Sean Dorney reports that the chief of operations with the PNG defense force, Colonel (Andrew Tronget), has issued strict instructions for the troops to respect international borders with Solomon Islands.

[Begin Dorney recording] The army officer, whose men recently occupied (Talupe) island in the Solomons, has been reprimanded, charged, and banned from the military operation on Bougainville. Col. (Tronget) says he hopes there will be no repeat of recent border violations. Another example of the strength and discipline is the withdrawal from the border of one of the privates involved in the recent shoot out with the Solomon Islands field forces during the (Talupe) incident. He's been pulled out for two weeks for turning up to last weekend's friendly meeting on (Taratoe) island between members of the security forces of both countries wearing a machine-gun belt draped across his shoulder and camouflage paint on his face. [end recording]